



# ANNUAL REPORT 09

THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
Bobby Jindal, Governor • Harold Leggett, Ph.D., Secretary

# Annual Report

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# Message From the Secretary

When this administration began at DEQ, we developed a 10-point plan that would help the department become more efficient and effective for the citizens of the state. In our plan, we wanted to go beyond regulatory compliance and provide the citizens of Louisiana with more than just a regulatory agency.

This annual report gives some examples of the 10-point plan at work and how we as a department continue to strive to reach our goals.

An area of utmost importance to me was the investment in DEQ employees. We developed an award system that recognizes employees who go above and beyond their job description to provide excellent service for the state. We developed an Environmental Scientist 4 series that will offer advancement opportunities for senior scientists who are exceptional employees. Also, we have created a regionalization concept which allows for greater opportunities for employees to prosper in our regional offices.

DEQ, along with other agencies and companies throughout the nation, faced many challenges in the last year. Even with these changes, we accomplished our mission in 2008-09. In an ongoing effort to accomplish more with fewer resources, DEQ will continue to address funding challenges through streamlining and efficiency.

Hurricanes Gustav and Ike tested us all. I was proud of how DEQ and the people of Louisiana showed resiliency and courage to work together during a crisis. At DEQ, we continue to learn lessons from these storms. Before the storms of 2008 made landfall, we were already working with local authorities and communities to ensure a quick and environmentally sound cleanup of storm-related debris.

As a department, we have seen many positives over the last year. We have provided many communities with low-interest loans to improve infrastructure. Through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, nearly \$50 million has been allocated to us for the assistance of businesses and organizations for projects that reduce diesel emissions, improve wastewater treatment, remediate underground storage tanks and promote green infrastructure in the state.

We have seen the public attend numerous EnviroSchool sessions throughout the state. DEQ began its first statewide information and education campaign with the “Be the Solution” campaign. Representatives from the department also visited local officials from all 64 parishes to discuss environmental issues.

When we look back over the fiscal year of 2008-09, there are many activities of which to be proud. We made advancements in utilizing the current technology with electronic discharge monitoring report submittal and electronic payments. We also ramped up our criminal efforts to deter illegal dumping, permit violations and a host of other illegal activities. We made many strides in our efforts to make DEQ more efficient and user-friendly.

This annual report summarizes some of the accomplishments for the last fiscal year. We hope to build upon these successes as we continue to improve and provide the citizens of Louisiana with a more efficient DEQ.

There are still challenges ahead. Some of these include the redesignation of ozone nonattainment areas, rewriting the solid waste regulations and additional funding and sustainability issues. The highly trained staff at DEQ will continue to face these challenges, and more, with professionalism and a desire to make Louisiana better.

Sincerely,

Harold Leggett, Ph.D.  
Secretary

# DEQ's Ten Point Plan



Ethics and Integrity



Investment in Employees



Transparency



Investment in Community Organizations and Local Governments



Level Playing Field



Investment in Small Businesses



Front-Loading



Investment in Green Government and Applied Research



Regionalization



Investment in Technology and e-Business

LOUISIANA





*Monroe was one of the first cities in Louisiana to benefit from a lower interest rate*

# Interest rate dropped to 0.95 to help local communities



In January, the Department of Environmental Quality lowered the interest rate on the Louisiana Clean Water State Revolving Fund, known as the CWSRF, from 2.95 percent to 0.95 percent. At the time, the department had approximately \$130 million to loan at the lowest interest rate in the fund's history.

According to Secretary Harold Leggett, the move was made because the department could see it would have many benefits for the state, especially at the local level.

"We are more than a regulatory agency," Leggett said. "We are also here to help local communities and to make the environment better for the citizens of the state through a variety of programs such as the revolving loan fund. By lowering the interest rate, we are able to help communities repair their infrastructure and modernize their sewer systems. This also promoted investment in communities."

**"The low interest loan allows the city to better manage its cash flow policy due to a decrease in interest payments."**

**- David Barnes**

*City of Monroe Director of Administration*

Monroe was the first city in the state to take advantage of the 0.95 percent interest rate when the city's leaders finalized a \$14 million loan for the fifth phase of a sewer project which is scheduled to improve the sewer system in the central part of the city. The money will be used to reduce sewer system inflow and infiltration within the collection system by ensuring that manholes have proper leak protection, repairing or replacing pipes and making other necessary repairs that will help the city have a more modern treatment system that will be easily maintained.

City of Monroe Director of Administration David Barnes said, "The low interest loan allows the city to better manage its

cash flow policy due to a decrease in interest payments. The availability of cash for projects in the planning stage or construction phase, rather than using it for debt service interest payments, is a major benefit to the city."

Shortly after the reduction of the interest rate was announced, DEQ received an influx of pre-applications for the CWSRF. The number of applications jumped from 15, at the initial announcement of the 0.95 percent rate, to an all-time high of more than 250 in March, 2009.

Louisiana's CWSRF program offers low-interest loans to communities for the construction or upgrade of wastewater treatment works as well as non-point source and estuary improvement projects. The program was created by the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1987 and the first loans in Louisiana were made in 1990. Since then, more than \$400 million in loans have been made to Louisiana communities. Applications submitted are for construction projects for publicly owned treatment works. The applicant must be a public entity with jurisdiction over collection, treatment and disposal of sanitary sewerage within its service area.

Anyone can apply to fund a nonpoint source pollution management or estuary improvement project. Nonpoint source pollution is the largest contributor to impaired water quality in Louisiana and the nation. Nonpoint source is caused by rainfall. As the runoff from the rain drains into the drainage system, it picks up and carries away natural and human-made pollutants before depositing them into our bayous, lakes, rivers, and our underground sources of drinking water. These pollutants include: excess fertilizers, herbicides, and insecticides from agricultural lands and residential areas; oil and grease; and bacteria and nutrients from livestock, pet wastes, and faulty septic systems.

For more information about the CWSRF program, please contact us at (225) 219-3956.

# State utilizes stimulus package for environmental improvements



DEQ received funding for various pro-environmental projects throughout the state because of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). The Act, signed into law on Feb. 17, 2009, provides \$787 billion nationally for job preservation and creation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency and science, unemployment assistance and state and local fiscal stabilization throughout the fiscal year ending in September 2009.

Title VII of the Act provides funding for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, with more than \$47 million to be allocated to DEQ in support for four programs: a Diesel Emissions Reduction Act Program; a Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program; water quality management planning activities through Clean Water Act 604(b) grants; and for wastewater infrastructure needs through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program.

At the time of publication, the department has been awarded a grant of \$1.73 million under the DERA program, which will be utilized to award competitive grants for projects that maximize the benefits to public health, create and/or sustain existing jobs and reduce diesel emissions in Louisiana. Recipients will achieve diesel emissions reductions by retrofitting, upgrading, replacing or reducing idling from diesel engines and equipment. All projects will use EPA or California Air Resource Board Verified Technologies, and DEQ will fully fund retrofitting (exhaust controls), idle reduction and engine upgrades. DEQ will fund 50 percent for engine replacement and 25 percent for new vehicles. The department is developing the guidance to solicit projects, and all proposed projects must be solicited within 30 days of award and expended by Sept. 30, 2010.

DEQ applied for funding under the LUST, 604b and CWSRF programs. The CWSRF Intended Use Plan was accepted by EPA's Region 6 on June 30.

Through the LUST grant, DEQ has been allocated \$2.68 million. LUST will provide assistance regarding responses to petroleum releases from underground storage tanks whose owners and operators are unknown, unwilling or unable to take corrective actions themselves, or for emergency situations. These funds will be utilized to rapidly cleanup underground storage tank releases into the environment that have already occurred, but have not yet been remedied.

Through the 604(b) grant, DEQ has been allocated \$435,200, of which at least 40 percent must be allocated to regional public comprehensive planning organizations. This grant pertains to section 604(b) of the Clean Water Act, which outlines the federal regulations concerning water quality

assessment and management planning. Activities pertaining to these areas will be funded through those guidelines. EPA has encouraged states to use 20 percent of that funding to conduct appropriate planning activities with regard to green infrastructure, water or energy improvements and other environmentally innovative activities.

Through the CWSRF, DEQ has been allocated more than \$43 million to provide assistance to wastewater, nonpoint source and estuary projects which are "shovel ready," or ready for construction. The grant will also fund job creation and advancement of water quality goals under the Clean Water Act. The CWSRF's goal is to provide funding in the form of loans to municipalities for their wastewater infrastructural needs. Project selection was based on the provisions of ARRA as well as guidance from the.

A solicitation for projects was submitted to various local governments, parishes, state legislators and consulting engineers across Louisiana. More than \$1.8 billion worth of applications were received; \$1 billion of which were deemed shovel ready. After a thorough review, DEQ executive staff proposed that \$43 million be distributed for projects among 55 communities across the state.



*Under the LUST program, additional resources will be in place to enhance the rapid clean up of releases from underground storage tanks*



# Web site highlights state's environmental innovations



It's interesting to see how many industries, organizations and local governments have taken bold steps to be environmentally friendly. In 08-09, DEQ began highlighting some Louisiana leaders in the environmental arena with "Good News" stories updated regularly on its Web site.

Here is a synopsis of a few of those stories:

## McNeese State University Number One In Recycling



*Cardboard is gathered and delivered to a Lake Charles recycling depot*

McNeese State University in Lake Charles recently placed first in RecycleMania's Per Capita Classic Competition Division. RecycleMania, a nationwide recycling competition among colleges and universities, promotes the benefits of recycling, renewing and reusing.

Developing interest in the competition, McNeese students created a program and set up a centralized recycling collection point on the campus quad. The organization canvassed the entire campus and involvement skyrocketed. "Within weeks, there wasn't anyone who worked on campus who hadn't heard about us and what we were doing," said John O'Donnell, President of Blue and Gold Goes Green at McNeese. As students began to drop off items for recycling, teams collected all of the recyclables around campus and quickly discovered that their recycling numbers exceeded those of all other schools in RecycleMania's per-capita classic competition.

## South Louisiana Wetlands Discovery Center Serves To Educate The Public

Located in Terrebonne Parish, the South Louisiana Wetlands Discovery Center is quickly finding itself as a major educational focal point when it comes to preserving and conserving the wetlands. With exhibit galleries such as the Outdoor Landscape and Wetlands Gardens, the Natural History Gallery, the Conservation Science Gallery, the Children's Wetland Discovery Area and the Louisiana Wetlands Theater, visitors can learn about wetland processes and environmental conservation methods.

Educational and research opportunities concerning Louisiana's fragile wetland environment is a key focus of the Center, as students will have a variety of opportunities in which to learn and understand the wetlands environment. "The Center has a positive impact on the state level by helping to bring awareness of the issues concerning the fragile Louisiana coast and by demonstrating what makes it unique and worthy of saving," said Paul Guidry, Administrative Director of the South Louisiana Wetlands Discovery Center.



*Students experience a hands-on reptile encounter at the Terrebonne Folklife Culture Center*



## Green light New Orleans promotes energy conservation

Green Light New Orleans was founded in the wake of Hurricane Katrina with the mission of reducing the carbon footprint in the city while educating residents on the value of Compact Fluorescent Lightbulbs (CFLs) as a smart alternative to energy-draining incandescent bulbs.

After Katrina's devastating effects in 2005, founder Andreas Hoffmann wanted to make a positive difference in the city's rebirth. "I had to do something to help New Orleans get back on its feet again," he said. With memories of the free recycling and conservation-wide mindset of his native Switzerland, Hoffmann began changing out light bulbs around town, realizing that switching to CFLs could be a step to slow global warming and reduce energy costs. With the goal of lowering New Orleans' energy usage one light bulb at a time, he began Green Light New Orleans and undertook an extensive search for volunteers and funding.

Green Light's service is primarily aimed at low- to middle-income New Orleans residents who have recently returned to the city. Green Light purports that changing 3 million bulbs will save \$135 million in electricity, while reducing CO2 emissions dramatically.



*Green Light founder Andreas Hoffmann installs a CFL in a New Orleans residence*

## Volunteers create an ecosystem at Woodlawn High School



*Volunteers begin work on the wetland area at Woodlawn High School*

Working under a grant from the Department of Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency, LSU's School of the Coast & Environment is designing and constructing a wetland area in Woodlawn High School's detention pond. The pond receives storm water runoff which contains pollutants such as motor oil, sediments, pesticides, nutrients, heavy metals and gasoline. Those materials can eventually flow into a drainage channel that connects to the Amite River.

Through the project, storm water will pass through three plant life zones which will serve to filter the water, curtail pollution and prevent downstream flooding. Designed by landscape architect Dana Brown, over 1,000 plants, pond cypresses and sweetbay magnolias will be strategically arranged in the zones so that pollutants and various oxygen depriving nutrients can be extracted before the storm water reaches the Amite River.

"The project will serve as a pilot study of the effectiveness of using wetlands to filter nutrients, sediments and other pollutants from storm water runoff generated from the high school parking lot and nearby cow fields," said Dr. Robert Lane, Research Associate with LSU's School of the Coast & Environment.

## The Island helps the environment, saves money

The folks at the Island Country Club in Plaquemine know some things about going green, and it's not just the lush putting surfaces their customers have become accustomed to that they're talking about.

The Island is home to Louisiana's largest solar energy project. Gulf South Solar of Baton Rouge, which sells and services solar energy systems, installed 160 Sharp solar panels on the south-facing roof of The Island's cart barn. Glen Cloutre, general manager of The Island, said the goal is for the solar energy system to produce 54,000 kilowatts hours per year.

"We were looking for innovative ways to cut costs and to save energy without causing any disruption of customer service to our members and guests," Cloutre said. "We changed all the incandescent bulbs in the clubhouse to compact fluorescent lamps. We installed solar panels to provide cost-efficient, environmentally friendly power to use throughout the facility."

# Staff reaches out to officials



In a true outreach campaign, DEQ representatives met with mayors and parish/police jury presidents across the state to discuss environmental issues.

This was not a phone solicitation effort or a mail campaign, but rather, face-to-face discussions with local officials throughout Louisiana to talk about how the department can assist them with resolving the environmental issues faced by their communities.

All 366 municipalities and 64 parishes received information from one of the DEQ teams that traversed across the state. The teams' mission was to identify environmental concerns, develop solutions by working with all offices in the department, provide local governments with information on the regulatory process and assist local governments in strengthening their rules pertaining to environmental concerns.

“I don't know what made DEQ come to us, but because they did the doors have been opened.”

- Bobby Washington  
Mayor of Cullen

“I tell you what. This is the first time anything happened like this in north Louisiana,” said Cullen Mayor Bobby Washington. “It's nice to know people in Baton Rouge haven't forgotten us. They let us know they knew what we're going through and they offered avenues for assistance.”

Five teams, from headquarters in Baton Rouge and the regional offices throughout the state, met with the local government officials. Local officials were introduced to the functions and operations of the DEQ's offices, divisions and regions, the Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund Program, Small Business/Small Communities Assistance Program, Local Ordinance Project, Single Point of Contact (DEQ's emergency contact/hotline), EnviroSchool and the DEQ Directory/Contact List.

“I used to run when I saw the car drive up with the DEQ emblem,” Terri Corley, Mayor of Urania, said with a laugh. “Now I know you don't have to be afraid because they may be here to help. We've had trouble with our sewer plant for 14 years. It was nice to have someone come by and offer to help.”

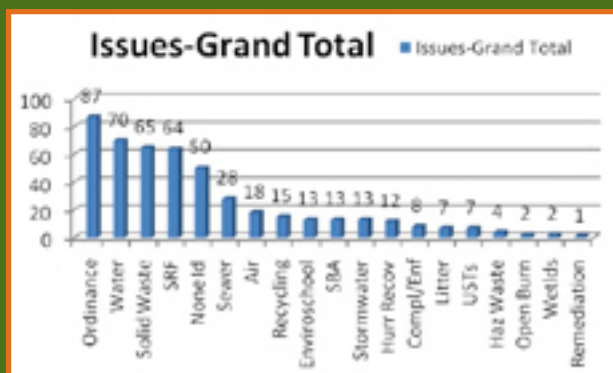
“When we visited with the mayors and parish/police jury presidents across the state, we not only shared information about the department and its operations with them, but more importantly, we listened to the local officials, who provided us with excellent feedback that has allowed us to better serve their needs,” said DEQ Deputy Secretary Alex Appeaning. “It makes good business sense for the department to know what the environmental issues are at the local level. When we know what concerns the local governments, then we can better address them through our regional offices or services provided from headquarters in Baton Rouge. Building upon the partnerships we developed this year with our local government officials, we will continue to have these types of meaningful, constructive and candid conversations for years to come.”

The top areas of concern identified were issues relating to wastewater infrastructure, local ordinances, and a lack of understanding regarding a host of multi-media topics such as air, water and waste regulatory compliance, enforcement, and permitting processes. Other areas of concern included illegal dumping, recycling and litter, stormwater, hurricane recovery, underground storage tanks, wetlands, open burning and remediation.

“I don't know what made DEQ come to us, but because they did the doors have been opened,” Mayor Washington said. “We now know if there is money available, we know who to contact. We know if we have an environmental issue, we have people at DEQ we can contact.”

For more information on the front-loading mission, please contact us at (225) 219-0860.

## Delineation of Issues Presented By Municipalities and Parishes



Delineation of All Issues Presented During Front-Loading Visits

Over 600 responses were received from local officials. The top areas of concern identified were issues relating to DEQ's state revolving loan program, local ordinances, water, and solid waste. Other areas of concern identified included sewer, air, recycling, stormwater, EnviroSchool, small business assistance, hurricane recovery, compliance/enforcement issues, underground storage tanks, hazardous waste, litter, wetlands, open burning, and remediation. The figure to the left provides the total number of issues identified in each category.

While the majority of issues delineated were non-regulated by DEQ, issues with ordinances, water, solid waste and the state revolving loan fund were identified as areas that municipalities and parishes needed assistance. Any issues related to ordinances were referred to the legal staff for further follow-up. In some cases, legal assistance was provided to the municipality or parish. Issues relating to water or solid waste permitting were followed up by the Small Business/Small Community Assistance Program. Issues relating to the state revolving loan fund were referred to the staff, which offered technical assistance in completing and reviewing pre-application for loans. There were 50 responses that did not identify any areas of concern.

# Regional service continues



To be sure that the Department of Environmental Quality can better serve the entire state, there are six regional offices located across the state. Offices are based in Shreveport, Monroe, Lake Charles, Lafayette, Baton Rouge and New Orleans. There are also smaller offices in Pineville to assist the Monroe office, and in Bayou Lafourche to assist the New Orleans office. Each regional office is responsible for covering a large area to respond to complaints, handle enforcement and carry on the business of the department within the region.

Because of the importance of the regional offices, the DEQ administration has put an emphasis on regionalization. For example, the Office of Environmental Compliance addresses its backlog of enforcement actions and has streamlined the penalty process with a program geared for the regions called Circuit Rider. This program allows personnel in the regions to address and handle certain compliance issues that arise in the field. The program has grown and continues to rely heavily on the talents of personnel in regional offices and headquarters working together.

“We felt that Circuit Rider was an example of teamwork and streamlining,” DEQ Secretary Harold Leggett said. “We wanted to build on those successes and provide more resources to the regional offices and communities. By adding specialized staff to the regional offices, DEQ is better able to serve the state.”

There is a full-time lawyer housed in Monroe at the Northeast Regional Office, and he is also readily available to assist the Northwest Regional Office in Shreveport.

“When we need legal advice, we have someone who knows the legal profession right here with us,” said Northeast Regional Manager Larry Baldwin. “It’s good to have someone

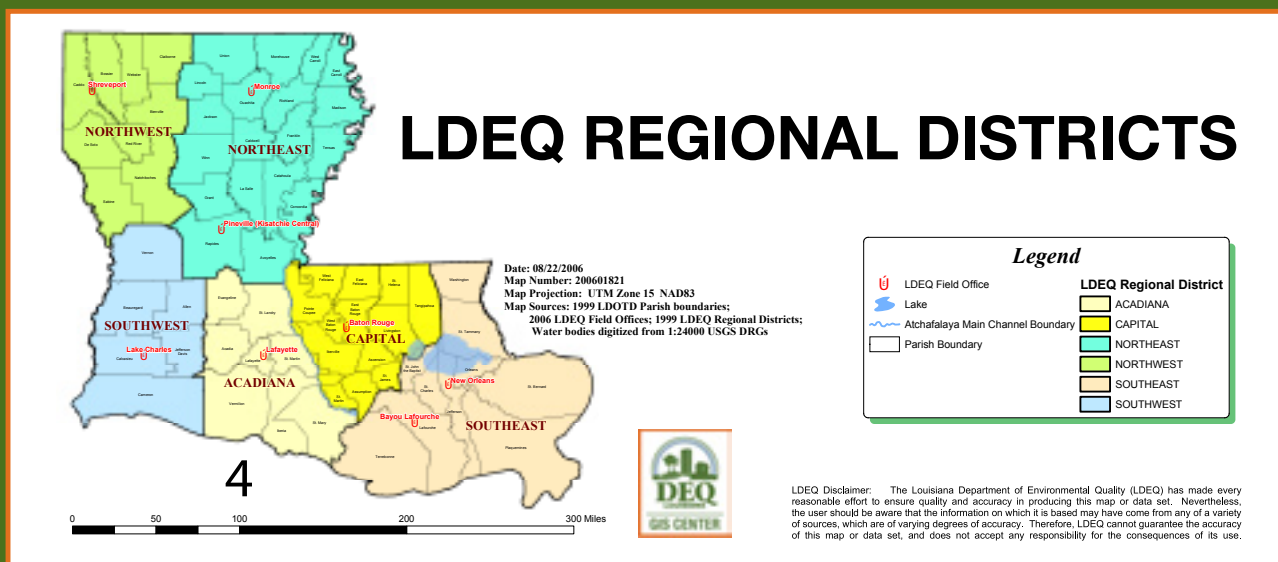
who is familiar with the region, lives here and is part of the team. We talk about a variety of work issues, so he is aware of activities as they happen.”

Criminal investigators will also bring their expertise to the regions. Regional managers are expecting to see the benefits of this approach, as well.

“We have a criminal investigator who will finish the police academy and come on board,” said Northwest Regional Manager Otis Randle. “We already have cases to refer to him and he will be a big help to us. The Criminal Investigation Division in Baton Rouge has statewide cases to handle. We’ll have someone right here in the office we can put a hand on when we need to and he knows the area.”

A full-time attorney has also been added to the Southeast Regional Office in New Orleans. The attorney’s primary responsibilities are to support the mission of the office as it relates to answering legal questions and to participate in peer review during Circuit Rider meetings. “The great thing about having legal in our office is that we can go directly to her and ask questions without playing phone tag, leaving messages or setting up outside meetings,” said Mike Algero, Southeast Regional Manager. “Like her counterpart in Monroe, this attorney handles almost all of the region’s legal work relating to surveillance and enforcement, as well as assorted other matters,” said Christopher Ratcliff, attorney supervisor for DEQ.

The regions are also staffed with Small Business/Small Community Assistance and remediation personnel. Under the regionalization concept, the department is equipped to respond to the variety of environmentally related issues that affect citizens throughout the state.







Field staff from DEQ's Office of Assessment monitored five debris collection points in the wake of Hurricanes Gustav and Ike in 2008

# Lessons learned help DEQ, locals develop debris management plan



After Hurricane Katrina dealt the state a severe blow in 2005, necessary changes were made to the emergency preparedness plan and to the overall disaster preparedness process. One of the largest areas of concern after a hurricane is debris – how to clear it, where to put it and other debris-related issues.

DEQ put into place a Debris Management Plan, which serves as a comprehensive model for addressing how to collect and dispose of waste and debris in the wake of a disaster. The plan documents some of the lessons learned from prior disasters and uses those lessons to formulate a strategy that manages future disasters in an organized, efficient manner, while ensuring protection of public health and the environment.

waste, vegetation debris, electronic waste and tires. Further, the plan outlines protocol with regard to curbside segregation of debris, wood waste chipping/grinding and/or composting and wood waste burning operations.

The Debris Management Plan enabled DEQ to stay a step ahead of the game when Hurricanes Gustav and Ike swept across the state in 2008. As part of DEQ's front-loading principle, DEQ's Waste Permits Division activated an energetic public outreach approach in order to educate and inform local governments on how to prepare citizens for future disasters. Environmental scientists from DEQ held public meetings throughout the state to inform local governments on storm and disaster preparation methods. At those sessions, local governments and agencies along the Gulf Coast were provided with pre-applications for disaster assistance.

“In fact, when the concerns were brought to our attention LDEQ was very helpful in addressing them.”

- Harold Rideau  
Mayor of Baker

“The application process for the debris site addressed all of the concerns that were raised by local citizens,” Harold Rideau, Mayor of Baker. “In fact, when the concerns were brought to our attention LDEQ was very helpful in addressing them. LDEQ was quite professional in their response to the group.”

Advance planning for disaster debris management enables DEQ to maintain an organized level of control for disaster debris management, while facilitating an increase in the speed and efficiency of cleanup and minimizing environmental and public health impacts. The goal is to make the process easier so local governments can provide a reasonable, efficient and prompt recovery effort while being protective of human health and the environment. The Debris Management Plan outlines a wide range of debris collection parameters for various forms of waste that may be gathered in the event of a disaster. In addition, the plan includes measures for the proper collection and disposal of construction and demolition, known as C&D

DEQ has seen positive feedback through the number of pre-applications that have been received.

DEQ employees have been working with local government to get pre-approval of disaster debris sites. Upon the declaration of a disaster by the Governor, local governments and state agencies may activate a pre-approved site and must notify the DEQ Regional Manager within five days. DEQ staff will then monitor the site throughout the debris collection process and handle site deactivation requests once site use is not longer needed.

In order for a location to be considered by the DEQ as a debris management site, the local government must submit an Emergency Disaster Cleanup Site Request Form to DEQ. The form is available on DEQ's Web site at [//www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/259/Default.aspx](http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/259/Default.aspx).

Sites that have been identified by local government and evaluated and authorized by DEQ for use in response to a disaster will be provided on DEQ's website. Upon site approval, DEQ will document that approval and inform the local government. For site deactivation, the local governing authority must take necessary steps to ensure that no environmental contamination is left on-site.

An additional objective of DEQ's mission is to conserve landfill capacity while protecting natural resources to the maximum extent practicable. The secretary of DEQ is granted the authority to declare an emergency upon receipt of evidence of an incident that requires immediate action in order to prevent damage to the environment and serious threats to life or safety. Upon declaring that an emergency exists, the secretary may issue permits, variances or other orders as necessary to respond to the emergency. Any such orders issued are effective immediately. With the emergency declaration comes an administrative order, issued by the secretary, which provides specific measures authorized within the timeframe of the emergency.

The specific measures contained in the emergency order serve as relief for the duration of the order from the

regulatory and proprietary requirements of DEQ. However, the measures do not provide relief from the requirements of other federal, state and local agencies.

Public outreach has been important in order to ensure that daily assessments are consistent between the different entities which oversee the landfills. During Hurricanes Gustav and Ike, over 60 field staff members from DEQ's Office of Assessment rotated on a 7-day per week schedule to ensure that on-site debris was properly handled and maintained as it arrived on-site. Assessment of these sites was crucial in ensuring that no unauthorized waste was entering the landfills. DEQ's Regional Offices provided additional support to ensure contractors and debris collection operators followed the permit or Interim Operational Plan specific to the site.

During hurricane recovery process, DEQ provided guidance to local governments and state agencies in planning, mobilizing, operating and deactivating their disaster debris sites.



*Debris was collected from various locations throughout the state and transported to pre-determined landfill sites*



# Outreach efforts reach youth



Spring is the time to celebrate the Earth and all it has to offer. DEQ employees participated in many events during the months of April and May to do just that.

DEQ staff began Earth week by manning the paint swap at the Ascension Parish Household Hazardous Material Day. Sixty-five-gallon buckets of paint were recovered, 16 gallons were adopted right off the shelf and 300 gallons were diverted from disposal in landfills.

Louisiana's Earth Day was celebrated on Sunday April 19 in downtown Baton Rouge. DEQ had an informational booth and handed out information on the environment.

“DEQ's participation... certainly helped make ULL's celebration more complete.”

- Durga Poudel, Ph.D.  
*University of Louisiana at Lafayette*

Air quality was one focus during Earth week in April. DEQ staff took the Mobile Air Monitoring Lab to a middle school, a high school and a college. The students received a presentation on the types of pollutants that are in the air and where they come from, monitoring systems and then went for a tour of the MAML for a discussion of its equipment and uses. Scotlandville High School in Baton Rouge was the MAML's first stop. Several hundred students from the environmental science, physical science and engineering classes toured the unit and received air quality information. The next stop for the MAML was the Academy for Math, Science and the Arts, a middle school in Plaquemine. Staff stayed for the day, and the science classes toured the MAML and received information. Later in the week, the MAML participated in Earth Day at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette and introduced the lab to students there.

“Earth Day is a successful catalyst for ongoing environmental education, action, and change. Earth Day observances broaden the base of support for environmental programs, rekindle public commitment, and enroll participation from every social and business sector,” said Durga Poudel, Ph.D., of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. “DEQ's participation in bringing the MAML, a new specially equipped hi-tech bus for air quality monitoring, a display from their Small Business Assistance program and water interactive displays certainly helped make ULL's celebration more complete.”

Members of the Water Quality Assessment staff were also busy during Earth Week. St Thomas More School in Baton Rouge was the first stop where four science classes were treated to an environmental presentation and hands-on activities. On Earth Day, April 22, DEQ staff members of the Drinking Water Protection Team participated in the Harry Hurst Middle School Wetland Watchers Celebration in the Bonne Carre Spillway near New Orleans. The team showed the students a demonstration of how groundwater is contaminated and how a river meanders. Members of the nonpoint source pollution group attended the Southeastern University Earth Day celebration, handed out material and conversed with students. Water quality staff also took materials and Walnut Bayou a hands-on demonstration of natural water flow, to the University of Louisiana at Lafayette celebration.

The week was topped off with the Louisiana Envirothon competition, held at the ULL Model Sustainable Agriculture Complex, Cade Farm. The Envirothon is open to teams of students in grades 6-12. Ten teams from around the state participated. The competition consisted of tests at five stations; aquatics, forestry, current issue, soils, wildlife and an oral presentation in front of judges. The 2009 winner of the Louisiana Envirothon was an Audubon Zoo team from New Orleans. Second place went to Comeaux High from Lafayette and third place went to Beau Chene FFA from Arnaudville. The winning team will compete in the North American finals.

A 4-H camp in Baker was another site at which DEQ staff spoke to fifth and sixth graders from area schools.

DEQ activities continued with water quality participation in the Opelousas Catholic Education Extravaganza, where staff talked to various age groups. They demonstrated Walnut Bayou and the Tupperarium, which is the aquatic macroinvertebrate demonstration. For the Lafayette Middle School Earth Day Celebration on Saturday, May 9, staff took the Walnut Bayou hands-on interactive display to do a demonstration for the students.

Water staff also took Walnut Bayou for seventh and eighth graders to St Amant Middle School.



*DEQ introduced students at the University of Louisiana Lafayette to the MAML*



# “Be the Solution” kicks off



In May, the department kicked off its first ever statewide educational and outreach media campaign. With the goal of taking the message to the people, DEQ worked with its federal partners at EPA Region 6 to develop a public service campaign using billboards, radio air time and TV time to educate citizens on nonpoint water issues.

The campaign is under the heading “Be The Solution” and directs people to the DEQ Web site, [www.deq.louisiana.gov](http://www.deq.louisiana.gov), where information on nonpoint source pollution is provided. Nonpoint source pollution is the largest source of water impairment in the nation, and in Louisiana. Nonpoint is not regulated, like water discharges from industrial sources, but is tied closely to runoff after rain events.

An example that is highlighted in the 30-second TV commercial shows someone pouring oil along a fence line. Oil, pesticides, fertilizer and other chemicals get into the drainage system and eventually end up in our bayous, streams and lakes. Litter, pet waste and grass clippings are also forms of nonpoint water pollution that are highlighted in the commercial, which was produced by the staff at Digital FX in Baton Rouge.

“This was a great project for all involved. Not only were we able to use true state-of-the-art 3D animation technology in a live action commercial, but we were also a part of an important message. DEQ does a great job educating the public about our environment. This campaign really bolsters that message by including everyday activities and something any self-respecting Louisiana resident would want to protect our crawfish,” said Greg Milneck, Digital FX President and Founder.

The commercial features a crawfish and his journey to find what has caused his home in the swamp to have water pollution issues. He ventures into the real world and see people pouring oil, littering, not picking up their pet waste and blowing grass clippings into the street. He has a look of disgust as the voiceover says; “Recycle oil, use less fertilizer, bag grass clipping and pet waste and don’t litter. Make changes. Be the solution.”



Billboards were visible in all metropolitan markets

The commercial was slated to run in the Baton Rouge area first, before spreading out statewide. In the Capitol Region, for a six to eight week run, the commercial played often. On NBC, there were 199 spots with a reach of 344,604 people; Fox had 250 spots with a 401,508 reach; ABC had 97 spots and a 335,907 reach; CBS had 62 spots with a reach of 435,468; and Cox provided air time for 402 spots with a reach of 460,000. Each station provided additional public service announcement spots as well.

“This was a great project for all involved. Not only were we able to use true state-of-the-art 3D animation technology in a live action commercial, but we were also a part of an important message.”

- Greg Milneck  
Digital FX President and Founder

The billboards were located in six markets – New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Monroe-West Monroe, Lake Charles, Shreveport-Bossier and Alexandria. The daily traffic count is estimated at nearly 375,000 people.

Based up on Arbitron ratings, more than 450,000 people were estimated to have heard the radio spot which aired in all of Louisiana’s metro areas as well as on rural stations throughout the state. The 30-second spot which featured two men talking about the dangers of nonpoint pollution getting into the waterways was featured on 69 radio stations.

The campaign was made possible with funding provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6. In late 2008, DEQ employees introduced EPA staff to the idea of an educational outreach campaign so citizens throughout Louisiana would better understand nonpoint issues.

“EPA is proud to be a partner in the ‘Be the Solution’ campaign. This is a great example of how the state and federal government can engage citizens to help achieve better water quality. In order to deal effectively with the types of pollutants that enter our lakes and streams from runoff; everybody needs to participate,” said Bill Luthans, Acting Water Quality Division Director, EPA Region.



DEQ’s “Louie” debuted in 2009

# Program aims to improve state's waters



Since Louisiana is the Sportsman's Paradise and water is such an integral part of every day life – from fishing to boating to swimming and just enjoying the beauty of the Gulf, our lakes, streams, rivers and bayous – it is important the DEQ have a comprehensive plan to protect and enhance the waters of the state. The Clean Waters Plan does just that.

Finalized in January 2008, DEQ's Louisiana Clean Waters Plan was established in order to provide methods to reduce the number of water bodies listed as impaired by 25 percent by the year 2012. At the start of the initiative, more than 75 percent of the approximately 480 regulatory water bodies in Louisiana were listed as impaired through the routine water quality assessment guidelines conducted by DEQ. This impaired waters list is known programmatically as the "303d list" (which refers to section 303d of the federal Clean Water Act).

The plan addresses point source and nonpoint source pollution as well as water quality standards that may not accurately reflect expectations of a given water body. The plan also calls for a regional approach to tend to water quality by having locals involved in environmental protection.

Regulations and requirements for the release of point source pollutants into water bodies are governed under DEQ's Louisiana Pollution Discharge Elimination System program and DHH's Louisiana Sanitary Code.

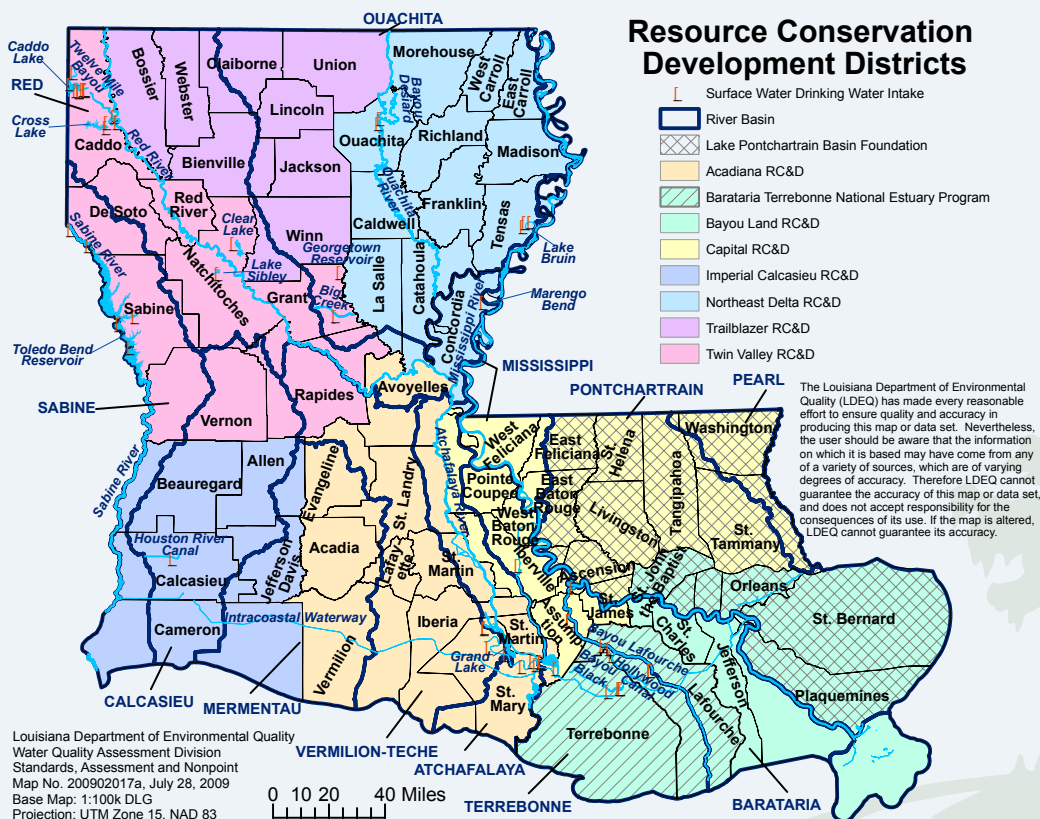
Standards concerning water quality in the state consist of two parts: designated uses and water quality criteria.

Designated uses of a water body include activities such as fishing swimming, drinking water source, agricultural use, and the like. Water quality criteria consist of parameters which have numerical or narrative values that, when exceeded, prevent support for a given designated use. Some criteria, if exceeded, do not threaten the support of a designated use and should be verified.

Several strategies associated with the Clean Waters plan have been implemented. To more aggressively address point source pollution, DEQ has added watershed-based inspection planning in its compliance monitoring strategy. This effort ensures that all dischargers within a subject watershed are known and are following the proper permit guidelines. Additionally, the effort outlines ways in which DEQ selects facilities for inspection that contribute to a given water body's impairment.

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals in conjunction with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality issues fish consumption and swimming advisories to help ensure the safe enjoyment of Louisiana's water resources. The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry are also consulted during the course of advisory development and dissemination.

Mercury contamination in fish is another area of concern. DEQ has a cutting-edge testing program to determine if mercury contamination is present in the state's waters. Because of the nature of mercury's bioaccumulation, contamination levels of fish in Louisiana are generally below those considered



## Local Watershed Coordinators

### Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation

P O Box 6965, Metairie, LA 70009

(504) 836-2235

Andrea Bourgeois-Calvin

andrea@saveourlake.org

www.saveourlake.org

(The Foundation serves as Watershed Coordinator for the Lake Pontchartrain and Pearl River Basins.)

### Acadiana Resource, Conservation and Development Council

3419 NW Evangeline Thruway, Suite B-9, Carencro, LA 70520

337-323-9228

Kristen Kordecki

Scott.edwards@la.usda.gov

www.acadianarcd.com

(Acadiana RC & D serves as Watershed Coordinator for Acadia, Avoyelles, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary and Vermilion parishes.)

### Bayou Land Resource Conservation and Development Council

2420 Athania Parkway, Suite 300, Metairie, LA 70001

(504) 828-1866 – Ext. 3

Alton James

Alton.james@la.usda.gov

(Bayou Land R C & D serves as Watershed Coordinator for Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist and Terrebonne Parishes.)

### Capital Resource Conservation and Development Council

109 S. Cate Street, Suite 1, Hammond, LA 70403

(985) 345-6570

Leah Latiolais

leah@saveourlake.org

www.capital-rcd.org

(Capital R C & D serves as Watershed Coordinator for Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, St. James, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa and Washington parishes.)

### Twin Valley Resource Conservation and Development Council

428 Dixie Plaza, Natchitoches, LA 71457

(318) 352-4946

Benny Dobson

Benny.dobson@la.usda.gov

(Twin Valley serves Caddo, DeSoto, Grant, Natchitoches, Rapides, Red River, Sabine, and Vernon Parishes.)

### Imperial Calcasieu Resource Conservation and Development Council

2003 Port Drive, Jennings, LA 70546

(337) 824-0975, Ext. 5

Cynthia LeBlanc

Cynthia.leblanc@rcdnet.net

(Imperial Calcasieu R C & D serves as Watershed Coordinator for Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu and Jeff Davis parishes.)

### Northeast Delta Resource Conservation and Development Council

4274 Front Street, Winnsboro, LA 71295

(318) 435-7328

Mike Adcock

nedrcd@bellsouth.net

(Northeast Delta R C & D serves as Watershed Coordinator for Caldwell, East Carroll, West Carroll, Catahoula, Concordia, Franklin, LaSalle, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland and Tensas parishes.)

### Trailblazer Resource Conservation and Development Council

302 E. Reynolds Drive, Ruston, LA 71270

(318) 255-3554

Ashley Hall

Ashley.hall@suddenlinkmail.com

trailblazer@suddenlinkmail.com

(Trailblazer R C & D serves as watershed coordinator for Bienville, Bossier, Claiborne, Jackson, Lincoln, Union, Webster and Winn parishes.)

### Barataria Terrebonne National Estuary Program

320 Audubon Drive, N. Babington Hall,

Nicholls State University, Thibodaux, LA 70301

(800) 259-0869

www.btnep.org

(Barataria Terrebonne National Estuary serves as Watershed Coordinator for Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes.)

harmful to humans. This is evident because despite the widespread testing done in Louisiana and the application of even more protective fish consumption advisories than some other states, there are a limited number of advisories for mercury. In addition, these advisories usually permit at least limited consumption of most fish by most people. This fact is often overlooked when a new fish consumption advisory is first issued by DHH/DEQ. Both agencies will consider issuing additional fish consumption advisories for mercury as the statewide mercury survey continues.

The state's waters are part of 12 watersheds, called basins, which are divided into 476 smaller watersheds called subsegments. A watershed is an area of land that drains to a river, bayou, lake, estuary or wetland. DEQ collects water quality data for each subsegment in the state. To find out what the water quality is in any watershed, go to [www.deq.louisiana.gov](http://www.deq.louisiana.gov). The watersheds are the Sabine, Red River, Quachita, Calcasieu, Mermentau, Vermilion-Teche, Atchafalaya, Terrebonne, Barataria, Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain and Pearl.

One of the biggest dangers to protecting the quality of Louisiana waters is nonpoint source pollution. Nonpoint source pollution is any pollutant that runs off the land from yards, farms, forests, streets and parking lots throughout the watershed. Nonpoint source pollution enters our bayous, rivers, and lakes when it rains and includes sediment (mud), fertilizers, pesticides, oil, metals, litter, and bacteria from animal waste.

Tackling the problem of nonpoint source pollution is a priority. To more effectively address nonpoint pollution, DEQ secured funding from EPA through a CWA Section 319 grant award that provides the services of Watershed Coordination in all parts of the state. DEQ has been partnering with resource, conservation and development agencies, foundations and other organizations around the state to help promote the improvement of water quality, reduce nonpoint source pollution and restore the watersheds to designated uses such as recreation and fish and wildlife propagation.

As part of the regionalization efforts of the department, the watershed coordinators will best be able to address water-related issues in their region. Also, by having someone located locally, the watershed coordinator can become a leader in the community when it comes to water related issues.

"Watershed coordinators will enhance DEQ's efforts to educate the public about nonpoint sources of pollution and how common, every-day activities can affect water quality in the state's bayous, rivers, and lakes," said Chris Piehler, Water Quality Assessment Division Administrator. "The watershed coordinators already know residents, landowners, and business owners in their community and will engage them to get involved in activities that will reduce or prevent pollution in their watersheds. They will also, through meetings with the local residents and stakeholders, identify things that can be done to address pollution sources and develop proposals for funding projects through DEQ's nonpoint source program."



# DEQ's Laboratory Services Division closing, savings expected to be nearly \$1 million



With efficiency as a cornerstone of the new administration, DEQ conducted a cost benefit analysis for the department's lab. The analysis was completed in June 2008. Based on the results of that analysis, it was determined that closing the lab would be a cost-savings measure for DEQ and for the state. As of this writing, most of the lab's operation is slated for closure on July 1, 2009. The lab will continue to perform air and radiological analyses during the transition to privatization. The department expects to save approximately \$1 million annually by contracting much of the lab work out.

"DEQ had to make a tough call when it made the decision to shut down its lab earlier this year," said Sen. Mike Michot, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. "The lab became a luxury the state could not afford and in their efforts to streamline and use taxpayers' money wisely, DEQ officials decided that outsourcing would lead to a savings of more than \$1 million annually. It's good for the state when agencies make bold decisions to be more efficient."

“It's good for the state when agencies make bold decisions to be more efficient.”

- Mike Michot

*Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee*

With approximately 38 employees, the laboratory's mission covered a wide array of functions within the department, including environmental sample analysis for all media as well as, radiological sample analysis of Louisiana's nuclear power plants, analytical guidance, QA/QC functions and data management and reporting. All of these activities will be either contracted out to commercial firms or moved into other departments

within DEQ. The lab's Louisiana Environmental Lab Accreditation Program, which oversees the accreditation of commercial laboratories in the state, has been realigned under DEQ's Office of Environmental Services.

The majority of the lab's staff has been reassigned into other areas within DEQ, while a contingent will stay in the lab to continue performing air organic testing, radiological work and water analysis until the remaining scheduled samples from the state's water quality assessment activities have been collected and analyzed.

The lab's air ozone-related testing efforts and the radiological testing will continue for the short term, until peak ozone season ends in the early fall. Water quality assessment activities will continue until early December. At that time, all of the lab's testing functions will be privatized and the remaining lab staff will be reassigned.

To ensure that the integrity of the work will not be compromised, the privatization contracts will include conditions that will ensure that all samples will be analyzed timely and that all Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation program standards for quality data are met. Additionally, contracts will include a provision outlining the contractor's ability to handle major events such as tropical storms and hurricanes and environmental emergencies.



*Many of the laboratory's efforts will be contracted out as a cost-savings measure for the state*

# Inspectors oversee proper cleanup



Some DEQ inspectors are tasked with overseeing the assessment and remediation of sites which may be or have been impacted by unpermitted releases of regulated materials. Several divisions are involved in this inspection process. As part of their mission, staff routinely observe, conduct facility inspections and sample wells and water bodies throughout the state.

Inspectors also provide oversight of contractors which are hired by companies to install wells and conduct periodic well sampling. Sites are evaluated under the DEQ Risk Evaluation/Corrective Action Program rule, known as RECAP, which outlines DEQ's minimum remediation standards for releases. Ultimately, all sites must comply with the RECAP standards.

Field team technicians ensure that contractors are performing proper inspections of the facilities, wells and water bodies. DEQ employees are charged with overseeing well integrity inspections, water level measurements and groundwater sample collection for each well. All wells must be secured and resting on a solid cement platform with at least four posts surrounding it. Additionally, wells should have a secured weep hole that can be opened to allow for releasing trapped water, should the need arise.

For depth of water readings, an electronic probe attached to a long plastic measuring tape is inserted into the well. After the depth to water has been recorded, the employee decontaminates the probe before placing the probe into the next well. This prevents contamination from one well to the next and maintains the integrity of the inspection.

DEQ inspectors track trends related to the water quality at a given site, later flagging and identifying areas which may need further inspection or investigation.

Groundwater sampling is conducted on a quarterly or semi-annually basis. Analysis of the geochemistry and direction of flow information is gathered along with measurements of pH, temperature and conductivity. The inspectors also analyze samples for the presence of several constituents such as metals, hydrocarbons, pesticides, and volatile organic compounds particular to the site.

Operations and maintenance inspections are conducted annually, and often more frequently. These inspections involve the installation of monitoring wells, implementation of corrective action, evaluation of remediation systems and plugging and abandonment of monitoring wells.

DEQ receives the analytical results approximately one to two months later and decisions concerning further action are made at that time.

DEQ inspects regulated facilities statewide. Facilities include refineries, chemical plants and commercial properties such as gas stations, dry cleaners and any businesses whose operations involve an actual or potential discharge. Each site is inspected annually, ensuring compliance with department regulations and environmental laws.



*Field technicians use a probe to measure depth to water in a well at a refinery in Lake Charles*



*Water monitoring equipment gives real-time data in the identification of any basic field parameters that may be present in a water sample*





*CID made several arrests stemming from illegal waste dumping and burning incidents in FY 08-09*

## CID makes more arrests in 2008-09



In conjunction with more than 100 field site inspectors in DEQ, agents within the Criminal Investigations Division are part of a team that enforces the state's environmental regulations. When DEQ is notified of an activity which causes significant environmental harm or intentional wrongdoing is discovered, CID initiates a thorough investigation and works in conjunction with a variety of resources and agencies in order to achieve a full and rapid resolution.

Examples of criminal activity include any event that produces actual harm and negatively impacts human health and the environment; failure to report an actual discharge, release or emission that produces a harmful impact on human health and the environment; and any trends of illegal conduct in a particular industry.

Crimes include illegal dumping of oil, waste or tires; tampering with monitoring equipment; concealment of misconduct or falsification of records; and operating without permits or other required documentation.

The Criminal Investigation Division works closely with district attorneys and local law enforcement representatives throughout the state to enforce state laws and cut down on illegal activity. In FY 08-09, DEQ saw an increase in convictions and guilty pleas, as more than 13 criminal cases were investigated and referred to the District Attorney by CID. This equates to more referrals than the previous two fiscal years combined. While a majority of those cases centered on illegal dumping and permit violations, other incidents included individuals filing documents with falsifications or professional misrepresentations.

"In the past year, EPA and DEQ have worked together for the betterment of the state," said EPA Enforcement Director John Blevins. "This partnership will ensure that both agencies, as well as local law enforcement, will continue to be positive influences in an effort to protect Louisiana's environment."

All incidents undergo thorough investigation and are handled through legal means with possible jail time and fines if parties are found guilty in a court of law.

In the past year, CID has undergone several key changes in its general function, and many procedures have been implemented in order to streamline the effectiveness of CID's mission.

## Changes included:

- For the new administration to properly assess the effectiveness of CID, DEQ conducted an audit of DEQ-CID. Recommendations derived from that audit have been initiated; the most significant of which is the creation of a new official CID SOP which outlines policies & procedures in criminal environmental law enforcement.
- Another recommendation was to physically move CID under the Office of the Secretary and into a secure location. This enables more professional capabilities for evidence storage, firearm capabilities and interview techniques.
- CID began outreach missions and partnerships by meeting with local law enforcement agencies, such as Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Sheriff's Offices and District Attorneys.
- Relationships have been forged with state and local law enforcement agencies that did not previously exist. Those agencies include the EPA's Criminal Investigation Division, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Coast Guard, the Criminal Investigative Service, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Office of Inspector General, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the Louisiana State Police, and the Louisiana Office of State Inspector General.
- CID continues to work diligently to strengthen the relationship among all other divisions within DEQ. For the first time, CID and DEQ civil enforcement worked together on executing a search warrant where the expertise in sampling and facility knowledge was utilized. In an effort to clean up the illegal dumping taking place in New Orleans' Almonaster corridor, CID has assisted law enforcement in Operation "Clean Sweep."
- EPA's CID works directly with DEQ for the purpose of full cooperation, training and information sharing on joint EPA-DEQ criminal cases.
- On the personnel front, CID has hired a new CID Manager, a criminal enforcement attorney and three investigators who will be based at DEQ's Shreveport,

“In the past year, EPA and DEQ have worked together for the betterment of the state. This partnership will ensure that both agencies, as well as local law enforcement, will continue to be positive influences in an effort to protect Louisiana's environment.”

- John Blevins  
EPA Enforcement Director

Lake Charles and Lafayette regional offices.

These changes will facilitate CID's timely response to leads, while providing local law enforcement consistency in who they can reach out to in times of need. In addition, the enhancement of the legal team will provide valuable counsel with regard to search and seizure issues, interviewing subjects, and legal issues that arise during a criminal environmental investigation.

In keeping with the advanced technology available to law enforcement entities, a CID analyst has been trained in computer forensics in order to expedite a return and review of electronic information gathered from search warrants. Additionally, the Louisiana State Police has been a significant partner in CID's mission to obtain results. The Louisiana State Police has donated equipment and advanced law enforcement training to CID investigators. Utilizing current surveillance technologies, CID has actively acquired advanced video monitoring equipment in an effort to expedite the detection and apprehension of illegal dumpers.



*CID agents work with state and local law enforcement agencies on illegal dumping investigations*



# Barge study latest air quality effort



In an effort to continue to improve air quality throughout Louisiana, a new alliance was formed between the American Waterways Operators and DEQ. This alliance established a workgroup that will allow the state and barge companies to gain more information on emissions from marine vessels—specifically barges—that traverse the Mississippi River. This impact on air quality is largely unknown and unquantified.

DEQ performed air monitoring with the HAWK, which is an infrared camera used to see emissions that are not visible to the naked eye. With this new data in hand, the American Waterways Operators signed a memorandum of understanding with DEQ in April 2009. This agreement outlines an in-depth plan to determine if barges are impacting ozone concentrations by using the monitor DEQ's Carville monitoring site as a test site. Additional monitors may be added to the study.

“For over 60 years, AWO has sought collaboration with government agencies in efforts that protect our environment and quality of life while providing the most economical way to move America's commerce.”

- Dan Jaworski  
Chairman, AWO Inland Liquid Sector

“For over 60 years, AWO has sought collaboration with government agencies in efforts that protect our environment and quality of life while providing the most economical way to move America's commerce,” said Dan Jaworski, Chairman, AWO Inland Liquid Sector. “LDEQ's Memorandum of Understanding with AWO is a great example of these efforts.”

New technologies employed by the barge industry allow tracking of barge movements on the river. The operators can take a snapshot and produce a graphic image of barges and their locations on the river at any given time. The DEQ monitor at Carville is equipped with an automatic gas chromatograph that can pull an air sample, immediately analyze it and send the information back to DEQ air quality staff. The information is collected, reviewed and analyzed to determine if emissions from barge traffic are affecting the monitor.

The air monitoring system is designed such that a sample is automatically taken when the total hydrocarbons at the monitor reach a certain level. The system then sends an email to the barge industry and DEQ staff signaling that a sample has been taken. The sample is then analyzed and the results are sent to DEQ staff. Simultaneously, the barge industry staff produces a screen shot of barges located on the river in the area near the monitor. The barges are identified and the owners are contacted to identify the barge's cargo.

Once this information is gathered, it is sent to DEQ with the vessel owner's name, barge identity, type of product on the barge and whether the barge is loaded or empty. DEQ reviews the data to determine whether the barge's emissions affected the monitor.

This partnership between the American Waterways Operators and DEQ will meld technology and data to give a more complete picture of what is affecting the air quality.

“By taking the tools and the technology that the barge operators have and combining it with the data from our own monitors, we can get a complete picture,” said Paul Miller, Assistant Secretary for the Office of Environmental Assessment. “We can see what is impacting our monitors. This is a good example of cooperation between the state and other interested parties to improve the environment.”



Barge traffic is shown on this photo of the Mississippi River

# DEQ tests air quality around state schools



In December 2008, USA Today ran a series of articles dealing with potential exposure to air toxics at more than 128,000 schools nationwide. The USA Today staff used Toxic Release Inventory information and a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency screening model to show which schools may be impacted by possible air toxics.

The series indicated that schools located near industrial pollution sources were ranked high for potential exposure to air toxics. This was based on EPA's screening model known as Risk-Screening Environmental Indicators, or RSEI, which analyzes risk factors to put TRI release data into a chronic health context. RSEI cannot say definitively whether anyone is at risk, but instead identifies places where industrial pollution might pose problems.

Even though the information provided by the newspaper was incomplete, DEQ performed air monitoring and analysis to help reassure parents and ensure public safety. The DEQ selected schools from within the first percentile of the schools reported in the article to monitor. Results of the monitoring and analysis of routinely collected data indicate that the air at or near the schools meets all appropriate health and safety standards.

“LDEQ's additional air monitoring addressed more schools alleged to be of concern by USA Today than any other state.”

- Lawrence Starfield

*Acting Regional Administrator for EPA Region 6*

Samples were taken at each school using summa canisters, which are canisters that collect an instantaneous air sample. The canisters were then analyzed by the DEQ laboratory for a total of 106 different compounds. Air toxics data from the permanent Chalmette High monitoring site in St. Bernard Parish, and soil and water

samples for nickel in Calcasieu Parish were also reviewed for compliance. Additionally, the DEQ Mobile Air Monitoring Laboratory was deployed to Istrouma High School to monitor for sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, non-methane organic compounds and 26 other compounds.

Although the RSEI model used by USA Today ranks the potential for harmful exposure to air toxics at some Louisiana schools to be high, actual exposure to air toxics, according to sampling information, is shown to be within healthy limits by the use of scientifically accepted sampling and analysis methods. As a follow-up to the USA Today article, the EPA has instituted a 60-day monitoring program around some schools; one of those schools is located in Louisiana.

EPA is providing monitoring equipment and laboratory analysis while DEQ is providing manpower and other resources to conduct this study.

In a May letter, Acting Regional Administrator for EPA Region 6, Lawrence Starfield, wrote, “The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality has been an invaluable partner in quickly conducting voluntary air monitoring in response to citizen concerns raised by the series of articles in USA TODAY – one of only two states that we know of to do so. LDEQ's additional air monitoring addressed more schools alleged to be of concern by USA Today than any other state. EPA acknowledges and applauds LDEQ's efforts in this regard.”

Louisiana is one of the first to develop ambient air standards for air toxics. These state standards are equal to and more stringent than federal standards for toxics. DEQ has a network of 21 monitoring sites throughout the state that are capable of providing monitoring data on air toxics. These monitors show the areas to be in compliance with the state air toxics standards.



DEQ used its Mobile Air Monitoring Lab as part of its school-sampling efforts

# State air cleaner than ever; Staff reaches out to public



Even though Louisiana's air quality ranks as the best it has been since the Clean Air Act came into existence, the state faced many air quality challenges in 2008-2009. The department has taken a variety of initiatives, such as public outreach and utilizing new technology, to address these issues.

Before March 12, 2008, the state had only one ozone nonattainment area which consisted of five-parishes around Baton Rouge. Louisiana was in attainment for all other criteria pollutants, including fine particulate matter, or PM 2.5. The Clean Air Act requires U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for the criteria pollutants – carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, ozone and sulfur dioxide. These standards are to be reviewed and revised, if necessary, every five years.

On March 12, 2008, EPA strengthened the standard for the pollutant ozone from 84 parts per billion to 75 parts per billion. DEQ had to begin the process of recommending to EPA which parishes in the state monitored air quality readings that were considered to be designated as being in “nonattainment” of the new standard. One year later, on March 12, 2009, DEQ sent the state's recommendations to EPA and six new parishes to the five that were already designated as ozone nonattainment.

Those parishes are Jefferson, Lafayette, Lafourche, Caddo, St. John the Baptist and Pointe Coupee. EPA must make final designations on or before March 12, 2010.

“There was meaningful dialogue with communities throughout the state that may be affected by the new ozone standard.”

- Henry Graham

*Director of Environmental and Legal Affairs for the Louisiana Chemical Association*

The impacts of the new standard are far-reaching. For the parishes there are the possibilities of more Air Quality Action days, stage II vapor recovery at fueling stations, Inspection and Maintenance programs (the five-parish area already has this in place), transportation control measures and impacted economic growth. For industry, nonattainment means the possibility of more controls and regulations, which implement lower thresholds and emissions offsets. Local governments may face more regulations when building with federal funding, while new businesses may face more stringent regulations.

If a parish is classified as moderate, one of the new regulations would require all cars to pass an Inspection and

Maintenance Program, known as I/M, for the control and abatement of motor vehicle emissions. The Baton Rouge nonattainment area has implemented this program.

To address the new ozone standard and provide information to concerned residents and local government officials, DEQ formed a Statewide Ozone Steering Committee. The committee was made up of a variety of stakeholders from federal, state and local governments, environmental groups, industry representatives and community groups. The committee held meetings across the state to encourage communities to start their own clean-air coalitions, promote early-action measures and work with the Congress on Clean Air Act reforms.

The group met with interested parties to explain the impacts of the new ozone standard and to discuss actions that could be taken to help minimize ozone formation. Committee members answered questions on areas such as design values, the impacts of nonattainment and how to take early action.

“The key to the Ozone Steering Committee success was getting information that was previously only well known in the Baton Rouge area to other areas throughout the state,” said Henry Graham, Director of Environmental and Legal Affairs for the Louisiana Chemical Association. “There was meaningful dialogue with communities throughout the state that may be affected by the new ozone standard.”

To support the committee efforts, DEQ launched the “Be Air Aware” campaign to publicize the public meetings. This campaign promoted individual responsibility and action asking all of the community to be part of the solution. The program had sponsors and partners around the state that helped fund the public service messages. For each public meeting, DEQ placed two ads in the local paper. DEQ also placed radio ads on the Louisiana Network, which provides statewide radio coverage across 64 radio stations to support the public meeting and outreach. With this part of the campaign, DEQ reached an estimated 436,100 adults 25 and over.

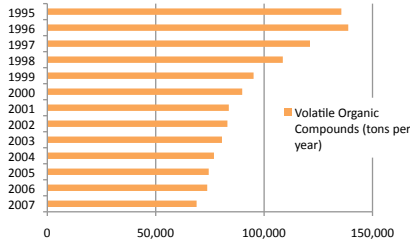
In order to be more protective of human health and the environment, DEQ is now forecasting the air quality for fine particulate matter, PM 2.5. While the entire state is in attainment for PM 2.5, the DEQ Air Quality Assessment section determined that it would be beneficial to the public to begin forecasting.

By January 2010, DEQ will have lead monitors positioned in Laplace and Baker as required by EPA. Recent lead trends, as shown on the chart on page 25, can be attributed to how companies report lead and an increase in the number of companies reporting lead.

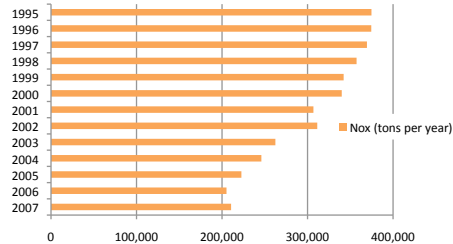


# Emission Trend Data

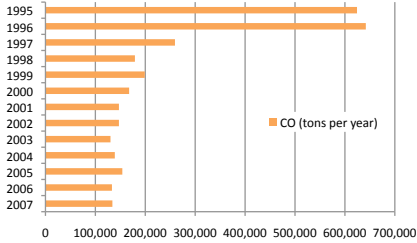
**Volatile Organic Compounds (tons per year)**



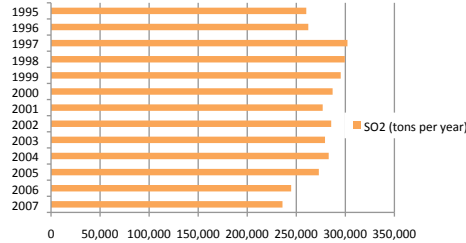
**Nox (tons per year)**



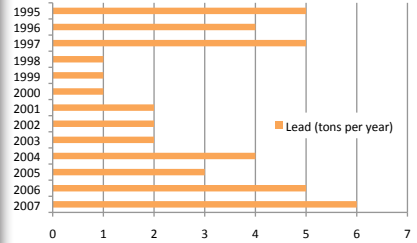
**CO (tons per year)**



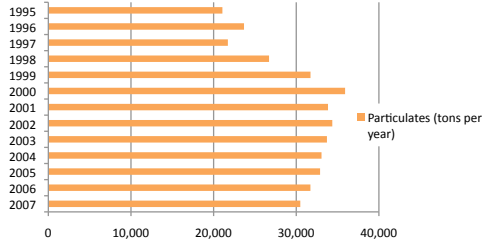
**SO2 (tons per year)**



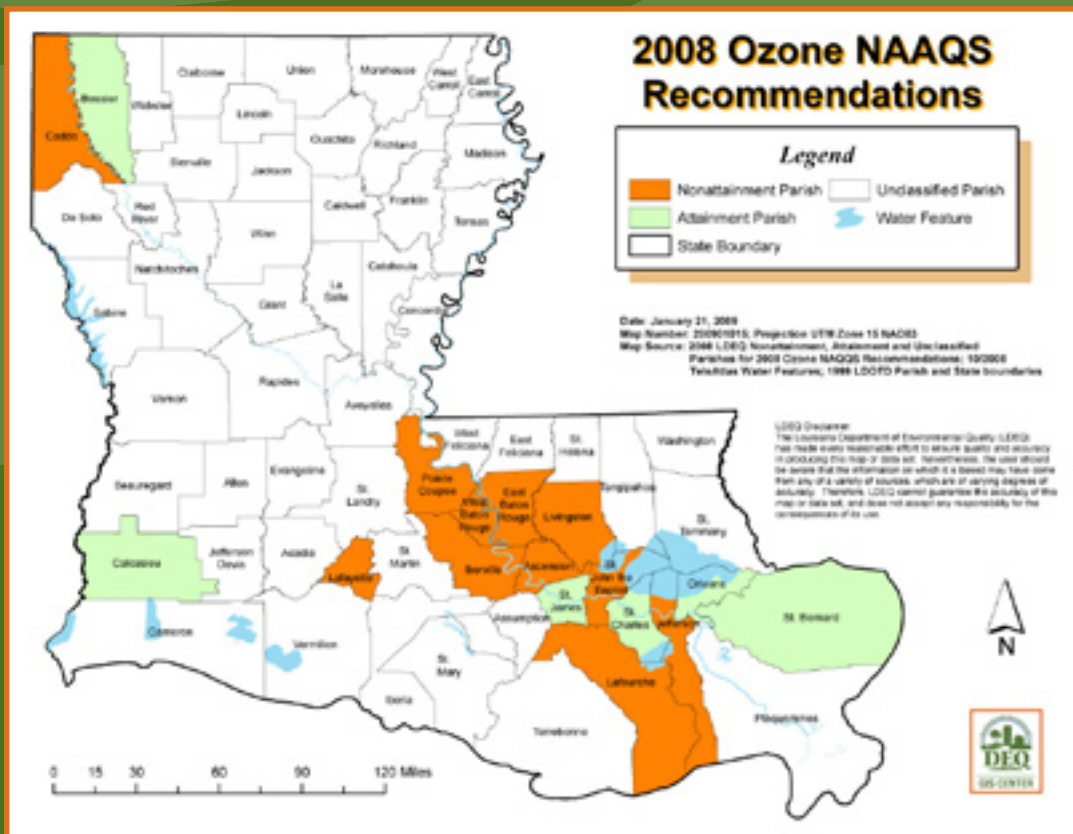
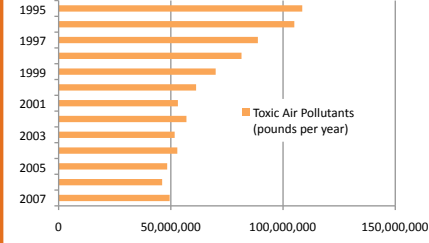
**Lead (tons per year)**



**Particulates (tons per year)**



**Toxic Air Pollutants (pounds per year)**



# Ozone levels at all-time low



At the end of 2008, for the first time in 30 years, the state met the federal air quality standards for the one-hour ozone standard as well as the 1997 eight-hour ozone standard. This milestone marks the success of a collaborative effort that included DEQ, EPA, local industries, local governments, environmental groups, citizens and community leaders in addressing the air quality issues of the five-parish Baton Rouge area.

This achievement is an example of the area's improved air quality as well as the air quality throughout the state since the ozone standards were first put into place.

To help recognize the accomplishments, DEQ and others responsible for achieving this milestone held a celebration at the DEQ headquarters in Baton Rouge. Nearly 100 people attended.

“Today Baton Rouge’s air is the cleanest it has been in over a generation and Baton Rouge is breathing easier because of your steady efforts and teamwork directed toward this critical goal.”

- Larry Starfield  
Deputy Regional Administrator for EPA Region 6

“There has been a tremendous amount of effort and teamwork from the people represented in this room today to reach this achievement in air quality,” DEQ Secretary Harold Leggett said during the event. “I believe we will see a continued effort to improve air quality and I foresee more people getting on board in the near future. In the late 1970s there were 20 parishes out of attainment for the federal ozone standard. Even as the standard has become stricter, the number of parishes out of attainment has dropped to its current status. That is an example of teamwork and progress.”

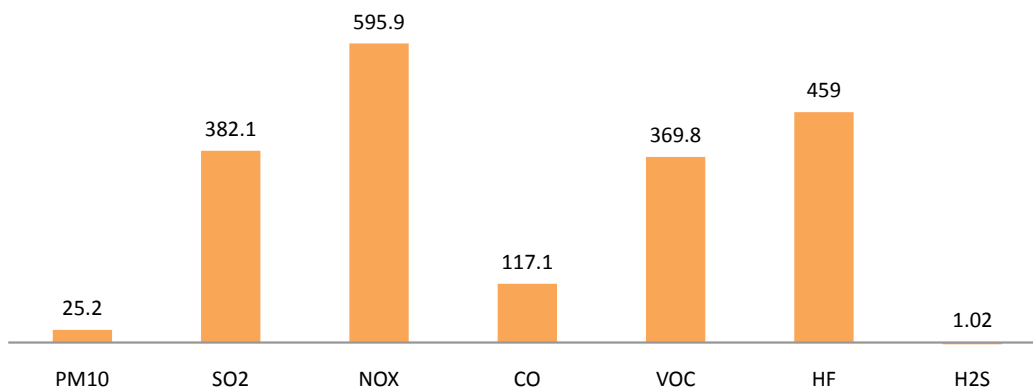
Larry Starfield, the EPA Deputy Regional Administrator for Region 6, attended the celebration. He told the crowd: “Today Baton Rouge’s air is the cleanest it has been in over a generation and Baton Rouge is breathing easier because of your steady efforts and teamwork directed toward this critical goal.”

In March, DEQ submitted recommendations for ozone nonattainment designations based on the new 2008 federal ozone standards. The EPA strengthened the standard for the pollutant ozone by lowering it to just 75 parts per billion. Under the new standard, 11 parishes were recommended to EPA as potentially nonattainment. This adds six parishes statewide to the five parish area around Baton Rouge that was designated as nonattainment under previous standards. Those parishes recommended as nonattainment are: Ascension, Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lafourche, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. John the Baptist, and West Baton Rouge.

EPA has until March 12, 2010, to make final designations under the new standard. Final designations will be based on the DEQ recommendations and will also take advantage of air quality data for 2009. Once designations are made official, parishes will have to take the necessary steps to bring themselves back into attainment according to EPA implementation guidance. Based upon the severity of the nonattainment classification, a parish may have to take federally required measures to reach attainment.

Past state and federal regulations have included lowering permitted pollution standards for industry, implementing reformulated gasoline for gas-powered engines and increasing air monitoring capability in ozone-prone areas. DEQ has also formed an Ozone Action program that informs citizens, industry and local governments if high levels of ozone are forecast. People can then take voluntary steps such as carpooling, driving less and not mowing their yards until after 6 p.m. to help limit air pollution.

**Air Pollutants Reduced Through Authorizations To Construct  
(In Tons Per Year)**



# Enviroflash: Air Quality Notification



After the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency strengthened the ozone standard from 85 parts per billion to 75 parts per billion, one of the greatest challenges the department faced was the education of Louisiana's citizens concerning their air quality. Until the standard was lowered, Louisiana had only one nonattainment area which consisted of the parishes around the Baton Rouge area: East and West Baton Rouge parishes, Ascension, Iberville and Livingston parishes. While air quality in Louisiana is substantially improved, the lowered standard may cause six more parishes to become designated as nonattainment: Lafayette, Caddo, Lafourche, Jefferson, Pointe Coupee and St. John the Baptist.

Since Louisiana had only one nonattainment area, ozone education had been focused in that area. One concern was introducing the Air Quality Index to the entire state. Another was developing contact lists of citizens, businesses, governments and industry who would be interested in air quality and who would be notified on an ozone action day.

The Air Quality Index is a color-based system of qualifying the air quality in a particular area and was designed by EPA to better and more easily inform citizens of air quality issues. The index begins with code green or "Good," code yellow or "Moderate," code orange or "Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups," code red or "Unhealthy," code purple or "Very Unhealthy" and finally code maroon or "Hazardous." The EPA calculates the AQI for five pollutants, including ozone and fine particulate matter or PM2.5. DEQ forecasts for both of these pollutants for eight cities around the state: Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Lake Charles, Monroe, New Orleans, Shreveport and Thibodaux.

To better educate the citizens of Louisiana about air quality issues, the department worked with its partners at EPA to utilize and promote the EnviroFlash system. This system, operated in conjunction with EPA Air Now, sends an automatic message about area air quality, either by email or text, to subscribers. Some users subscribe just to be notified at the orange AQI level, which is the level at which Air Quality Action Days are issued while others may want to know what the air quality is on a daily basis. Citizens can subscribe to receive these free notifications by going to the DEQ web site, [www.deq.louisiana.gov/enviroflash](http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/enviroflash). The EnviroFlash system also allows DEQ to send notices to subscribers about special air quality events, such as agricultural burning, forest or marsh fires or industrial accidents.

Citizens should be aware of air quality because exposure to high levels of air pollution can aggravate health conditions such as asthma and heart disease. EnviroFlash subscribers can plan their daily activities accordingly when they are aware of air quality levels in their area.



## What you can do to improve Air Quality

- 1. DRIVE LESS: WALK AND BIKE MORE**  
good for your health & reduces traffic congestion
- 2. CARPOOL: RIDESHARE OR RIDE THE BUS**  
save wear and tear on your car, save money and improve the air
- 3. CARE FOR YOUR CAR**  
improve gas mileage and reduce your car's emissions
- 4. FUEL WHEN IT'S COOL**  
after 6 PM and don't top off the tank
- 5. CONSERVE ENERGY IN YOUR HOME**  
save money and reduce air pollution from power plants
- 6. BUY EFFICIENT APPLIANCES**  
especially heating and air conditioning
- 7. USE GASOLINE MOTORS AFTER 6PM**  
such as lawn equipment
- 8. SPREAD THE WORD**  
protecting our air and environment is everybody's responsibility





*DEQ responded to a train derailment in Iberville Parish in March*

## Emergencies can arise anytime

An environmental emergency can happen anytime. There can be an overturned truck in the middle of the day, a dumping episode along the interstate under the cloak of darkness or a train derailment on a sunny Saturday morning. In any case, DEQ emergency responders are on the scene. In 2008-2009, there were well blowouts in the northwest region, oil spills in the southeast region and other incidents throughout the state that the department responded to in an effort to ensure public safety and environmental protection.

An example of the emergency responders' duties occurred in early March. The emergency responders had two events on March 6-7. One was a dumping event where a truck dropped a load on the interstate. The other was a train derailment in Plaquemine. Shortly after the 5:30 a.m. derailment, DEQ responders were on the scene to assess the situation, find out what was leaking and take air samples.

Initially, the first responders on the scene began taking air samples using hand-held devices. Then, they brought in air monitors that can be located at fixed locations. The information the responders gathered was used to make decisions for the safety of the first responders, on evacuations and decisions to shelter-in-place.

In past years, these responders would have worked out of their vehicles or used space in another agency's incident command post. However, the Plaquemine derailment offered an opportunity for the department to use some of its newest equipment. When DEQ brought in its Mobile Incident Command Center, DEQ staff had a home base. The MICC allowed responders to have a centralized place to make plans, recharge batteries and discuss monitoring results. All the information gathered throughout the event was housed at one spot, easily accessible and organized.

“The Incident Command Center proved to be an invaluable piece of equipment,” DEQ Incident Commander Daniel Lambert said at the scene. “Anyone who needed DEQ knew where we are stationed. We were able to work more closely as a team because we had a centralized location to call a home base. We weren’t scattered about, working from our vehicles or from several different locations. We’re much more efficient.”

At the Plaquemine incident, DEQ brought in another piece of high tech equipment when the Mobile Air Monitoring Laboratory arrived to take real-time air samples at a nearby neighborhood.

While much of the staff was working the Plaquemine derailment, there was a chemical leak back in Baton Rouge that Saturday morning, which sent some responders back to Baton Rouge for more air sampling.

DEQ manned the incident command center in Plaquemine for 24 hours, plus provided support of the other incidents of the weekend. Staff included employees from the surveillance and assessment divisions as well as emergency response.

“The weekend of the train derailment is not indicative of how many emergencies we have to respond to,” said Peter Ricca, Environmental Manager with the Emergency Response Division. “What these events did demonstrate, though, was that we could work as a team and bring people in to assist. We have to be ready on a moment’s notice because there are scenarios throughout the where emergencies could happen and we need to be ready to protect human health and the environment.”

Emergency Response has also taken the step to recover funds used to respond to these events. For the first time in DEQ history, in 2009, DEQ recovered some of its cost from overtime, equipment and lab analysis.



*DEQ emergency response staff assist at a train derailment in Iberville Parish*



# Expedited permit process provides industry options



The expedited permit process at the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality allows the department to better serve the citizens of the state. In June 2008, the program was given special recognition from EPA for issuing permits for Marathon's refinery expansion in an expeditious manner.

In 2006, the Louisiana Legislature authorized DEQ to develop an expedited permitting program. Interested applicants can agree to reimburse the department for overtime costs incurred by DEQ employees to expedite processing a permit, modification, license, registration or variance and also allows DEQ to hire contractors to do the processing work, if necessary. This does not always result in the permit being issued, but does ensure the permit is reviewed in the expedited permit program.

Each permit is subject to the same requirements -- whether or not it is expedited. Permit actions approved for expedited permit processing must meet all regulatory requirements, including required public comment periods and any required review by other agencies. All required administrative and technical reviews are conducted. The expedited permit speeds up the processing of the paperwork.

When possible, requests proposing new construction and requests that will result in the creation of new permanent jobs will be given highest consideration. However, approval of a request for expedited permit processing in no way guarantees permit action by the date requested.

Air and water permits are eligible for expedited permit process. Hazardous and solid waste permits are not. Other eligibility requirements are:

1. An application for an initial permit or permit modification necessary for new construction as required by the Environmental Quality Act or regulation is eligible for expedited permit processing.
2. An application for permit modification that does not result in new permanent jobs is eligible for expedited processing pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter if it is associated with new construction; includes increases in production that benefit the national, state, or local economy; or provides a direct benefit to the environment.
3. Applications for permit renewal and/or reconciliation will be considered for expedited processing pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter on a case-by-case basis.
4. A request for expedited permit processing submitted prior to submittal of the associated permit application will not be considered.
5. Requests for exemptions, letter of no objection and other miscellaneous letters of response are not eligible for the expedited permitting process.

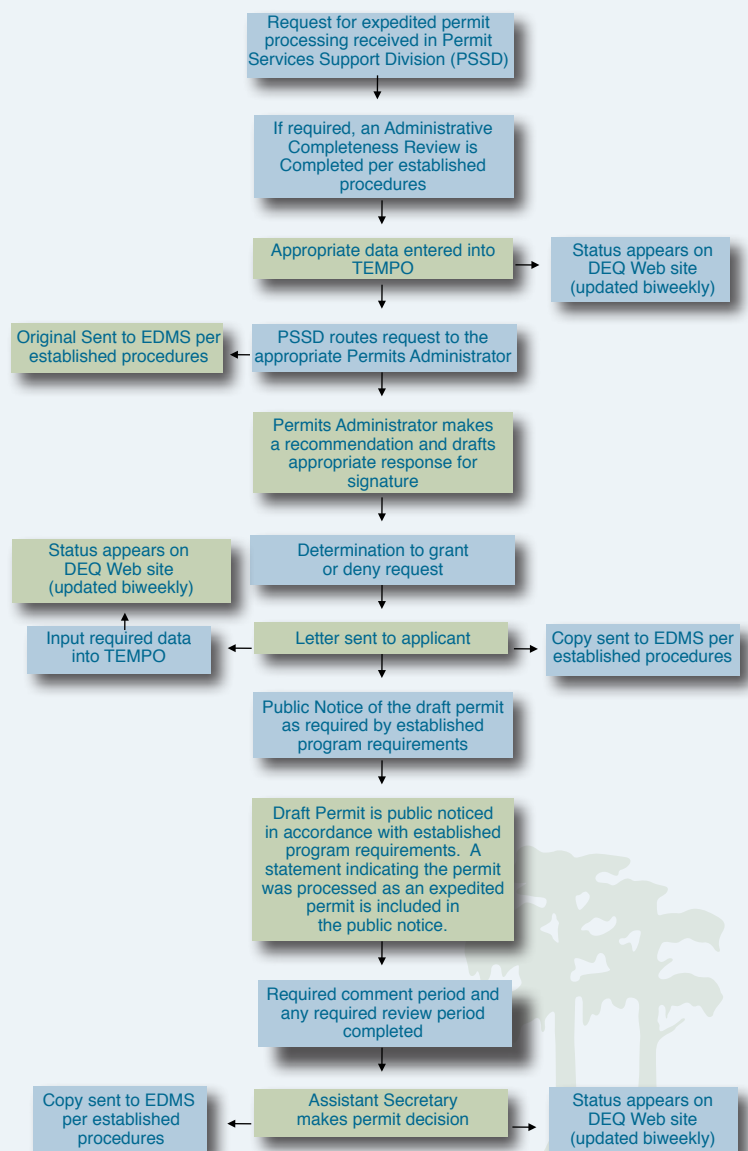
The department may deny a request for expedited permit processing for any reason, including but not limited to the following:

1. The applicant's failure to pay outstanding fees or penalties;
2. Compliance history concerns regarding the applicant;

3. An infeasible date requested for permit action;
4. An insufficient maximum amount the applicant is willing to pay;
5. Insufficient workforce resources available to assign to the task or a request not in line with department priorities.

Since its inception on Aug. 20, 2006, DEQ has received more than 1,140 requests for expedited permits. When a request is submitted, it is reviewed to be sure it is eligible (i.e., checking out enforcement history and whether there are any fees due) and a letter is sent to either approve or deny the request.

## Permit Flow Chart



# E-permits give opportunity for modern business model



In September 2008, the Department of Environmental Quality began taking electronic payments on invoices. The move allowed the department to accept electronic fund transfers or credit cards for payment of invoices billed to the regulated community.

By accepting electronic payments, DEQ began its foray into conducting electronic business. Soon, more business activities will become computerized. This will make many transactions easier for the industry sector, and for DEQ as it continues to try to do “more with less,” said DEQ Secretary Harold Leggett.

“We started the move to electronic business with e-payments because it helps people pay invoices quickly, and without the hassles involved in writing a check,” Leggett said. “By providing a convenient payment option, we are providing a service to our customers while freeing up DEQ resources to use in other core areas of the department.”

Another advancement allows larger facilities to upload some reports electronically. The department takes in and reviews more than 39,000 discharge monitoring reports annually. A discharge monitoring report, known as a DMR, is a self-reporting document that is generated by permittees that have a Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit. The DMR contains information pertaining to water discharges into waters of the state.

In 2008, DEQ, working within EPA guidelines of DMR submittal, rolled out its electronic DMR program. This allows some facilities with a water discharge permit to submit the report electronically through the DEQ Web site,

which provides efficiency for the industry side and frees up manpower for the department.

“DEQ’s electronic business model will help the state in its goal to improve economic development.”

- Chris John

*President of Louisiana Midcontinent Oil and Gas Association*

Air emissions can also be reported online through our ERIC system. ERIC stands for Emission Reporting and Inventory Center. Facilities use ERIC to report their annual air emissions data, or emission inventories as they are known, to the department. These inventories are used for a variety of purposes including permitting, planning, invoicing, compliance and modeling.

Additionally, the general oil and gas water permit was also made available in 2009. This will allow those seeking an oil and gas water discharge permit to go through the steps necessary to fill out the application online.

“Business and industry will greatly benefit from the electronic business advances that DEQ has made in the past year,” said Chris John, President of Louisiana Midcontinent Oil and Gas Association. “The oil and gas industry is particularly pleased because applicants can now complete the oil and gas water permit online. DEQ’s electronic business model will help the state in its goal to improve economic development.”

DEQ staff are currently working on additional online submittal procedures.

A screenshot of a web-based form titled "Oil and Gas Water Permit". The form is divided into sections. The first section is "Section II - Site History". It contains a text input field for "If this is an existing facility, please provide the date (to the best of your knowledge) that the applicant began operations at this site" with the value "07/24/2008". Below this is a radio button question "Is the current operator the original operator?" with "Yes" selected. Another text input field asks for "If no, give a reverse chronological list of previous operators. Include the company name and telephone number (if available), and the dates through which the company operated this facility." Below this is a table with columns "Company", "Dates of Operation", and "Telephone Number". The first row contains "MyCo", "07/06/2000", and "123-456-7890". A calendar widget is open over the "Dates of Operation" column, showing the month of July 2009. The table has several empty rows for additional entries.

This is a screen shot of what the online permitting software looks like.



**303(d) List** - A tool used to assist state and federal agencies to keep track of water bodies which do not meet water quality standards and which require a TMDL. Once a water body is added to the list, DEQ develops and implements a study to correct the water impairment(s). Once the TMDL is developed the water body is removed from the list but may still be impaired. The 303(d) list is produced every even numbered year by LDEQ as a requirement of the federal Clean Water Act. See TMDL.

**305(b) Report** - A surface water quality assessment report produced by LDEQ every even numbered year as a requirement of the federal Clean Water Act.

**316(b)** - Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act which requires that the location, design, construction, and capacity of cooling water intake structures reflect the best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impacts. This is to be considered in LPDES permits.

**Aquifer** - A geologic unit or structure that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to provide economic quantities of water to springs and wells.

**Biofuels** - Fuels made from herbaceous and woody plants, forestry and agricultural residue and municipal solid and industrial waste.

**Biosolids** - Solid or semi-solid (non-liquid) portion of animal waste. Nutrient-rich organic materials result from the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment facility. When treated and processed, these residuals can be recycled and utilized as fertilizer to stimulate plant growth and maintain productive soils.

**BEP** - Beneficial Environmental Project. A pro-environmental project undertaken by a party as a result of a previous environmental violation by that party. A BEP is usually a component of a settlement agreement undertaken by the party in order to provide for the betterment of the environment.

**BMP** - Best Management Practices. Methods that are determined to be the most effective and practical means of preventing or reducing pollution from nonpoint sources.

**Brownfields** - Abandoned, idled or under-used commercial and industrial facilities or sites where expansion or redevelopment has been complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.

**BTU** - British Thermal Unit. Unit of energy in the power, steam generation, heating and air conditioning industries. In North America, it describes the heat value or energy content of fuels. It can also refer to the power found in furnaces, barbecue grills, stoves and air conditioners.

**CAIR** - Clean Air Interstate Rule. Issued by the EPA in 2005, the rule is designed to permanently cap the level of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions into the air from electric generating units located in the central and eastern portions of the United States, thereby reducing air pollution across the U.S.

**Clean Water State Revolving Fund** - Program which offers low-interest loans to communities for the construction or upgrade of wastewater treatment works and other water quality improvement projects.

**CO2 Sequestration** - Technology or processes which capture and confine carbon dioxide (CO2) gas emissions from coal-fired power plants or other sources into underground geological formations, oil fields, or other natural or manmade reservoirs.

**DWPP** - Drinking Water Protection Program designed by DEQ to assist Louisiana communities in protecting their drinking water sources and preventing contamination of drinking water sources. The goal of the program is to increase public awareness of the importance of protecting drinking water sources while educating communities on actions they can take to protect those sources.

**ELP** - The Louisiana Environmental Leadership Program is a voluntary program led by DEQ in partnership with businesses, federal entities, parish/municipal government units, academic and community organizations to promote a cleaner and better environment for Louisiana. Any organization located in Louisiana that fits into one of those groups and is committed to improving the quality of Louisiana's environment is eligible to join.

**Enviroschool** - A community training program whereby citizens may attend free training sessions which are designed to educate communities and encourage meaningful participation in the regulatory process. The goal is for communities to become informed and skilled on how to access and utilize informational resources.

**Ethanol** - an alternative fuel for automobiles which is derived from corn and grain. It is usually blended with gasoline to form gasohol.

**Greenhouse gases** - Methane, CO2, nitrous oxide (NOx) and fluorinated carbons (hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluorides). Produced by combustion processes (e.g., burning coal, diesel fuel, gasoline, natural gas, wood and waste materials).

**Groundwater** - Water that is found below the Earth's surface at various depths. Interconnected void spaces in soil, rock or sediment that are filled with water.

**Global warming** - An increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere, especially a sustained increase great enough to cause changes in the global climate. Long-term effects of global warming may include rising sea levels, flooding, melting of polar ice caps and glaciers, fluctuations in temperature and precipitation, more frequent and stronger winds, drought, heat waves, and forest fires.

**Integrated Report** - A combination of the 303(d) list and the 305(b) report used to integrate these two aspects of Clean Water Act requirements. See 303(d) List and 305(b) Report.

**LPDES** - Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. The Louisiana equivalent of an NPDES point source water pollution control permit. After receiving NPDES delegation from EPA, Louisiana began issuing LPDES permits. See Point Source Pollution and NPDES.

**MAML** - Mobile Air Monitoring Laboratory. A specialized RV which functions as a self-contained mobile laboratory capable of real-time sampling and analysis. The vehicle is outfitted with innovative technologies that serve to enhance DEQ's air monitoring resources.

**MQL** - The Minimum Quantification Level which is the lowest concentration at which a particular substance can be quantitatively measured.

# Does THAT Mean?

Here at DEQ we often speak in a language that uses abbreviations, anagrams or scientific words to refer to a project or term in lieu of their lengthier counterparts. Below is a partial list of what some of those terms mean.

**NAAQS** - National Ambient Air Quality Standards. A system of measuring outdoor air quality throughout the U.S. Established by the EPA under the federal Clean Air Act.

**Nonattainment** – A region which fails to meet federal standards for a specific pollutant.

**Nonpoint source pollution** – Water pollution that does not come from a pipe or specific discharge point. This is usually pollution run-off from agricultural, forestry, and urban or suburban areas.

**NOx** – Nitrogen Oxides, an ingredient of ozone.

**NPDES** – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. A national water quality permit developed and administered by LDEQ to limit the amount of water pollution discharged from point source pollution sources. See Point Source Pollution and LPDES.

**Ground-level Ozone** - Formed by nitrogen oxides (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that react with oxygen in the air in the presence of strong sunlight, creating potentially negative effects when temperatures are higher during the summer. Smog can be produced, making the air harmful to breathe. Many urban areas tend to have high ozone levels. However, areas downwind of urban settings are also subject to high ozone exposure, as winds carry VOCs and NOx from their original sources. Changing weather patterns and periods of air stagnation create yearly differences in ozone concentrations, so it can be difficult to make long-term predictions concerning ground-level ozone levels.

**High-Altitude Ozone** - Forms a protective layer 10 to 35 miles above the earth to shield us from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays. Ozone is naturally produced and destroyed at a constant rate in the stratosphere. Stratospheric ozone is gradually being destroyed by chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other ozone-depleting substances, which degrade slowly and can remain intact until they reach the stratosphere where they are broken up by the sun's ultraviolet rays. This reaction sets free the chlorine or bromine molecules of these chemicals, allowing them to attack and destroy the protective ozone blanket.

**PM 2.5** - Particulate Matter. A complex mix of small particles and liquid droplets which can form atmospheric pollutants. Components include a variety of acids, organic chemicals, metals, soils and dust particles.

**Point source pollution** – Water pollution expelled from a single point, such as a pipe.

**RECAP** – Risk Evaluation/Corrective Action Program. A regulation which establishes DEQ's minimum remediation standards for present and past uncontrolled releases.

**Remediation** – Clean up of a site or water body through various methods such as ground water pumping and treatment, incineration, waste water treatment, thermal desorption (heating contaminated soil in order to vaporize volatile organics), or removal and disposal of contaminated tanks, equipment, soil, water or sludge.

**SB/SCAP** - Small Business/Small Community Assistance Program. A division within LDEQ which provides environmental regulatory assistance and information to small businesses and small communities. Their task is

to make environmental compliance and pollution prevention assistance and information available to every small business and small community in Louisiana that can benefit from it.

**Source Water Assessment Program** - Program required by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 to determine the potential susceptibility of public water supply systems to contamination. Assessments will continue to be conducted for new or expanding water systems.

**Superfund** – Federal government program to locate, investigate and cleanup the worst uncontrolled and abandoned toxic waste sites nationwide. The program is administered by the Environmental Protection Agency.

**Surface Water** – Water typically associated with precipitation run-off. It includes rivers, streams, lakes, estuaries, ponds and bayous.

**SWAT** – A monthly Sanitary/Vehicle Wash Wastewater Compliance Assistance Training Seminar (SWAT) is held throughout the state. It is generally for the class I and II sanitary general and the car wash general permit holders which constitute discharges generally less than 25,000 gallons per day.

**Targeted Brownfields Assessment Services** - Assessments intended to facilitate and promote the cleanup and redevelopment of qualifying brown-fields properties in Louisiana, thereby promoting economic growth while protecting public health and the environment.

**Title V permit** – Air permit established under the federal Clean Air Act and required by DEQ for any facility or site operating or seeking operation in Louisiana where fundamental use or operation of that facility or site will involve air emissions during the course of operation.

**TMDL** – Total Maximum Daily Load. When a water body is added to the 303(d) list, LDEQ develops and implements a study to correct the water impairment. This study is usually in the form of a TMDL document, which outlines the maximum amount of a pollutant which may enter a water body without violation of water standards.

**UST** – Underground Storage Tank. Tank located at least partially underground and designed to hold gas or other petroleum products or chemicals. A UST is defined as any one or combination of tanks (including underground pipes connected thereto) that are used to contain an accumulation of "regulated substances," and the volume of which (including connected underground piping) is 10 percent or more beneath the surface of the ground.

**VOC** – Volatile Organic Compound. Chemicals which react with nitrogen oxide on hot days to form ground-level ozone.

**VRP** - Louisiana Voluntary Remediation Program. A program which provides a mechanism by which property owners (or potential owners) or others can clean up contaminated properties and receive a release of liability for further cleanup of historical contamination at a site. This release of liability flows to future owners of the property as well.

**Waste-tire program** – Program offered by DEQ whereby citizens and businesses may deposit used tires for recycling in a safe, environmentally sound manner.

**Wetland** – Area of land that is wet at least part of the year. Often an area which is between dry land and open water.



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BACTERIA – WATER	1100
BACTERIA – SOIL	1
BIOLOGICALS - WATER	5
MICROSCOPY-PARTICULATES	109
ORGANICS – AIR	5112
ORGANICS – WATER	1331
ORGANICS – SOIL	57
METALS – WATER	993
METALS – SOIL	72
METALS – TISSUE	765
GENERAL CHEMISTRY – WATER	6564
GENERAL CHEMISTRY – SOIL	10
RADIATION – WATER	122
RADIATION - SOIL	5
RADIATION – PARTICULATE	9
RADIATION – AIR	528
RADIATION – TISSUE	5
RADIATION - MILK	3
RADIATION – VEGETATION	8
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>16799</b>

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## LANDFILL OVERSIGHT

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT HURRICANE LANDFILL OVERSIGHT DAYS	419 MAN DAYS
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# Office of Environmental Assessment

WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT	
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT	COLLECTED DATA FOR 5 WATER SYSTEMS
SOURCE WATER/WELLHEAD PROTECTION	STRATEGIES FOR 134 WATER SYSTEMS; MORE THAN 1,000 PEOPLE EDUCATED; DISTRIBUTED 80 HIGHWAY PROTECTION SIGNS; APPROVED 34 CONTINGENCY PLANS; 620 POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION EDUCATED ON BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES; 27 ORDINANCES WORKED ON; WORKED WITH 5 SOURCE WATER COMMITTEES WITH A TOTAL OF 128 VOLUNTEERS IN 5 PARISHES; 55 SOURCE WATER PROTECTION VIDEOS DISTRIBUTED; 19 AQUIFER RECHARGE MAPS DISTRIBUTED
BASELINE MONITORING PROGRAM	62 WATERWELLS SAMPLED; TRIENNIAL SUMMARY REPORT COMPLETED; APPROXIMATELY 10,000 PARAMETERS MEASURED
TMDL DEVELOPMENT	29 IN PROGRESS; 3 FINALIZED;
TMDL DEVELOPMENT	5 SURVEYS CONDUCTED; 1,010 SAMPLES COLLECTED; 5,861 PARAMETERS MEASURED
ECOREGIONAL USE ATTAINABILITY ANALYSIS (UAA) EFFORTS	223 WATER QUALITY SAMPLE COLLECTION EVENTS; 188 CONTINUOUS MONITOR DEPLOYMENT EVENTS; 42 GRAB FIELD DATA MEASUREMENT EVENTS; 59 HABITAT ASSESSMENT EVENTS; 20 FISH SAMPLING EVENTS; BASIN-WIDE UAA'S 2
CRITICAL FLOW PROJECT	11 BENCHMARK CROSS-SECTION MEASUREMENT EVENTS*
ULTRA CLEAN METALS SAMPLING	2 SITES SAMPLED MONTHLY FOR 3 MONTHS;
DISCHARGER VERIFICATION FOR TMDLS	32 DISCHARGERS ASSIGNED GPS COORDINATES FOR 1 SURVEY
WATER QUALITY SURVEYS	14 DYE STUDIES CONDUCTED; 102 CONTINUOUS MONITORS DEPLOYED (97,920 DATA POINTS COLLECTED); 46 FACILITIES SAMPLED; 6,704 MAN HOURS TO PLAN, COLLECT AND REPORT RESULTS

AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT	
AIR QUALITY MONITORING NETWORK	<p>DEQ OPERATES 36 AMBIENT (NEIGHBORHOOD) MONITORING SITES. THESE SITES EMPLOY A VARIETY OF CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING MONITORS WHICH SAMPLE 24 HOURS A DAY, SEVEN DAYS A WEEK.</p> <p>AN AVERAGE OF 91 MONITORS ARE OPERATING AT ANY GIVEN TIME, 53 OF WHICH OPERATE CONTINUOUSLY AND THE REMAINING 38 OPERATE ON SET SCHEDULES.</p> <p>LOUISIANA ALSO HAS 4 SPECIAL PURPOSE SITES, CHALMETTE HIGH, CHALMETTE VISTA, LIGHTHOUSE, AND SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY. THESE SITES HOUSE 15 ADDITIONAL MONITORS THAT ARE USED FOR SPECIAL STUDIES AND PROJECTS.</p>
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS (VOC)	19 MONITORS, COLLECTS AND ANALYZES 2,500 CANISTERS PER YEAR. SAMPLES ARE GIVEN WHEN MONITOR DETECTS A PRE-DETERMINED CONCENTRATION.
OXIDES OF NITROGEN (NOX)	12 MONITORS (10 IN THE BATON ROUGE OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREA). NOX COMBINES WITH VOCs TO FORM OZONE.
OZONE	25 MONITORS (10 IN THE BATON ROUGE OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREA).
SO <sub>2</sub>	6 MONITORS
PM10	3 MONITORS
PM2.5	26 MONITORS STATEWIDE; 10 OF WHICH OPERATE CONTINUOUSLY AND 16 THAT COLLECT SAMPLES ON A TIMED SCHEDULE.
STACK TESTING	FACILITIES ARE REQUIRED TO TEST EMISSION SOURCES. DEQ OVERSAW 17 TESTING EVENTS, APPROVED PROTOCOLS FOR 410 STACKS, AND REVIEWED 244 TESTS.



# Office of Environmental Compliance

## SURVEILLANCE: INCIDENTS

ACADIANA REGION	854
CAPITOL REGION	2,524
NORTHEAST REGION	720
NORTHWEST REGION	821
SOUTHEAST REGION	2,513
SOUTHWEST REGION	784

## SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT

SPILLS PROCESSED	4,504
COMPLAINTS PROCESSED	4,541
WRITTEN NOTIFICATION PROCESSED	2,233

## RADIATION SURVEILLANCE

X-RAY	924
RAM	406
FDA MAMMOGRAPHY QUALITY STANDARDS ACT	140
TOTAL	1,470

## RADIATION SERVICES

REGISTRATIONS	649
LICENSES	503
INDUSTRIAL RADIOGRAPHY TESTS ADMINISTERED	666 ATTENDEES 12 TESTS

## ENFORCEMENT: DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS

MAJORS	11,147
MINOR-INDIVIDUAL	11,612
MINOR-GENERAL	23,758
STORMWATER (TOTAL)	1,196
STORMWATER (MULTISECTOR)	1,178
STORMWATER (NON-MULTISECTOR)	18
UNPERMITTED	81

## 2009 ENFORCEMENT: EMISSIONS REDUCTION

SO <sub>2</sub>	198 tons per yr.
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## EMISSIONS REDUCTION CALENDAR YEAR 2008

NO <sub>x</sub>	7.17 TPY
VOC*	29.62 TPY
SO <sub>2</sub>	198 TPY
AMMONIA	3.42 TPY
METHANE	.02 TPY

## EMISSIONS REDUCTION CALENDAR YEAR 2007

VOC*	18.53 TPY
SO <sub>2</sub>	5.59 TPY
H <sub>2</sub> S	1 TPY
METHANE	.02 TPY
AMMONIA	3.42 TPY
*VOC TOTALS INCLUDE TOXIC AIR POLLUTANTS THAT ARE ALSO VOCs.+	

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

SPILLS	693
COMPLAINTS	217

## SURVEILLANCE: INSPECTIONS

REGIONS	INSPECTIONS	HURRICANE RESPONSE/ ASSESSMENTS
ACADIANA REGION	665	852
CAPITOL REGION	1,138	2,150
NORTHEAST REGION	648	433
NORTHWEST REGION	503	492
SOUTHEAST REGION	1,390	2,228
SOUTHWEST REGION	463	900

## ENFORCEMENT: TOTAL ACTIONS ISSUED

AIR	158
HAZARDOUS WASTE	50
MSE	17
RADIATION	26
UST	676
WATER	241
MULTIMEDIA	79
TOTAL NUMBER OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS	1,496
PENALTY ASSESSMENT	18
EXPEDITED PENALTY AGREEMENT AND NOTICE OF POTENTIAL PENALTY	285
TOTAL PENALTY AMOUNT ASSESSED	\$762,212.93
SETTLEMENTS/AGREEMENTS	43
TOTAL SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT	\$1,141,183
TOTAL BEP VALUE	\$268,000
UST COMPLIANCE SCHOOL	161 ATTENDEES 13 CLASSES
SWAT COMPLIANCE SCHOOL	151 ATTENDEES 7 CLASSES

# Office of Environmental Services

## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GROUP

PUBLIC NOTICES PUBLISHED	597
PUBLIC HEARINGS CONDUCTED	29
PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED	4,936
NUMBER PUBLIC NOTICES MAILED OUT (HARD COPIES)	68,311
SUBSCRIBERS TO EMAIL PUBLIC NOTICE SERVICE	1,833

## PERMIT APPLICATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

AIR	3,121
WATER	2,427
NAME/OWNER/OPERATOR CHANGE	1,262
SOLID WASTE	111
HAZARDOUS WASTE	61
BIOSOLIDS	71
ASBESTOS	35
EXPEDITED PERMIT PROCESSING REQUESTS PROCESSED	655

## TEMPO SUPPORT GROUP

CREATE NEW MASTERFILES (AI#S)	6,796
CONDUCT CHANGE REQUESTS	7,623
REQUIREMENTS LOADED INTO TEMPO	4,512 (1,301 NEW, 3,211 REVISED)
REFERENCE TABLES POPULATED/ MODIFIED	60 (1,393 ROWS ADDED/REVISED)
TEMPO SECURITY REQUESTS COMPLETED	153
SYSTEM SERVICE REQUESTS RECEIVED	97
SYSTEM SERVICE REQUESTS COMPLETED	79

## ASBESTOS

ASBESTOS DISPOSAL VERIFICATION FORMS ISSUED	4,340
REGULATED ASBESTOS DISPOSED IN LOUISIANA LANDFILLS (CU YDS)	364,382.57
ACCREDITATIONS ISSUED	2,819
TRAINING PROVIDERS RECOGNIZED	31
TRAINERS RECOGNIZED	108
CLASS AUDITS PERFORMED	5
ASBESTOS INSPECTIONS/EXEMPTIONS/ MANAGEMENT PLANS APPROVED	28

## LEAD

PROJECT NOTIFICATIONS PROCESSED	2
ACCREDITATIONS ISSUED	278
TRAINING PROVIDERS RECOGNIZED	7
TRAINERS RECOGNIZED	18
CLASS AUDITS PERFORMED	5
LEAD LICENSED CONTRACTORS RECOGNIZED	84

## LABORATORY ACCREDITATION

LABORATORIES ACCREDITED (IN STATE)	60
LABORATORIES ACCREDITED (OUT OF STATE)	127
LABORATORIES AUDITED	66

## HAZARDOUS WASTE

HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED BY LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS (TONS)	7,005,366.17
HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTERS REGISTERED	610
HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS REGISTERED	4,177
HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS DELISTED	93

## SOLID WASTE

SEWAGE SLUDGE HAULERS APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	147
SOLID WASTE TRANSPORTERS REGISTERED	73
SOLID WASTE GENERATORS (INDUSTRIAL) REGISTERED	11
LANDFILL OPERATORS CERTIFIED	72

## PERMIT DECISIONS ISSUED

AIR	3,043
SOLID WASTE	29
HAZARDOUS WASTE	12
WATER (INDIVIDUAL PERMITS)	304
WATER (GENERAL PERMITS)	2,965

# Office of the Secretary

COMMUNICATIONS	
PRESS RELEASES	133
PRESS CLIPPINGS	2,493
TV RADIO SELF BOOKINGS	28
REPORTER CALLS	750
WEB HITS	14,091,813

LEGAL AND REGULATION DEVELOPMENT	
COURT APPEARANCES	410
PLEADINGS PREPARED	413
LEGAL CONSULTATIONS	74,595
PUBLIC HEARINGS	52
COOPERATIVE AND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED	102
ETHICS CONSULTATIONS	116
REGULATION PACKAGES PREPARED AND REVIEWED	74
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS REVIEWED	1,272
FEES AND PENALTIES COLLECTED	\$1,420,346.42

CRIMINAL INVESTMENT DIVISION	TOTAL
NUMBER TO CASES OPENED	29
NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES REFERRED TO PROSECUTORS	14
NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS	10
JAIL TIME (MONTHS)	8
PROBATION	372 Months
CRIMINAL FINE	\$607,500.00
RESTITUTION	\$614,950.00
COST OF INVESTIGATION PAYMENTS TO DEQ	\$42,200.00
COST OF PROSECUTION PAYMENTS TO DA	\$11,500.00

ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP PROGRAM NEW MEMBERS	
TOTAL BUSINESSES	29
FEDERAL FACILITIES	2
MUNICIPALITIES	6
ACADEMIA	8
NGO's	3
TOTAL	48

SMALL BUSINESS/SMALL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM REGULATORY COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE		
COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE	1,777	Provided assistance to local communities, municipalities, and new and existing small businesses to better understand the regulatory process, ensure compliance with environmental regulations and remain viable and productive economic development engines that drive Louisiana's economy. Determined regulatory applicability, and how regulations affect a business or community. Assisted with knowledge and compliance of multi-media regulations, permits, and plans.
PERMIT ASSISTANCE	337	Provided assistance to small businesses and communities with preparation of permit applications, reports, registrations, plans and regulatory documents. Contacted newly permitted facilities to provide orientation on complying with provisions of their permits.
OUTREACH ACTIVITIES	461	Partnered with environmental groups (e.g., Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation), local government officials, and other SBSCAP partners during environmental assessments to identify non-permitted facilities. Contacted facilities identified during LDEQ basin sweeps regarding wastewater permit acquisition and compliance. Offered SBSCAP services to small businesses developing pollution prevention plans.
CORRESPONDENCE SENT	354	Provided notification to facilities referred by DHH to submit a wastewater permit application to LDEQ. Offered assistance to these facilities with the preparation and submittal of permit application.
WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS	51	Participated/organized educational workshops/ seminars in conjunction with local government, environmental groups, LDEQ operational groups, and SBSCAP partners (e.g., LRWA, LMA, LPJA, LHBA, and LSU).
WASTEWATER SURVEY	991	Collected information regarding wastewater treatment plants in Louisiana to facilitate in emergency preparedness.
DEQ/ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLICATION DISTRIBUTION	7,950	Distributed LDEQ newsletters, brochures, annual reports, and CD's to small businesses and local municipalities for information sharing and educational purposes.



# Office of the Secretary

CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PERFORMANCE DATA	
AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT (ARRA ) OF 2009	
ACTIVITY	DATA
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	250
TOTAL FUNDING REQUEST OF ARRA APPLICATIONS	\$1.8 BILLION
TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE TO LOUISIANA PROJECTS UNDER ARRA	\$43 MILLION
TOTAL NUMBER OF PARISHES WITH ARRA PROJECT INVESTMENT	42
TOTAL NUMBER OF PROJECTS SELECTED FOR FUNDING	55
NUMBER OF GREEN PROJECTS SELECTED	7
NUMBER OF TRADITIONAL PROJECTS SELECTED	48
OUTREACH EFFORTS TO MUNICIPALITIES AROUND THE STATE	
INTEREST RATE LOWERED FROM 2.95% TO 0.95%	01/09
TOTAL FUNDING REQUEST FOR 0.95% INTEREST LOAN	\$700 MILLION
DOLLAR AMOUNT LDEQ HAS AVAILABLE TO LOAN	\$120 MILLION
BASE PROGRAM AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
NUMBER OF LOANS MADE SINCE INCEPTION (1990)	96
DOLLAR AMOUNT OF LOANS MADE SINCE INCEPTION (1990)	\$486,147,900
DOLLAR AMOUNT OF LOANS MADE IN 2009	\$14,000,000
NUMBER OF PROJECTS CURRENTLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION	10



# Office of the Secretary

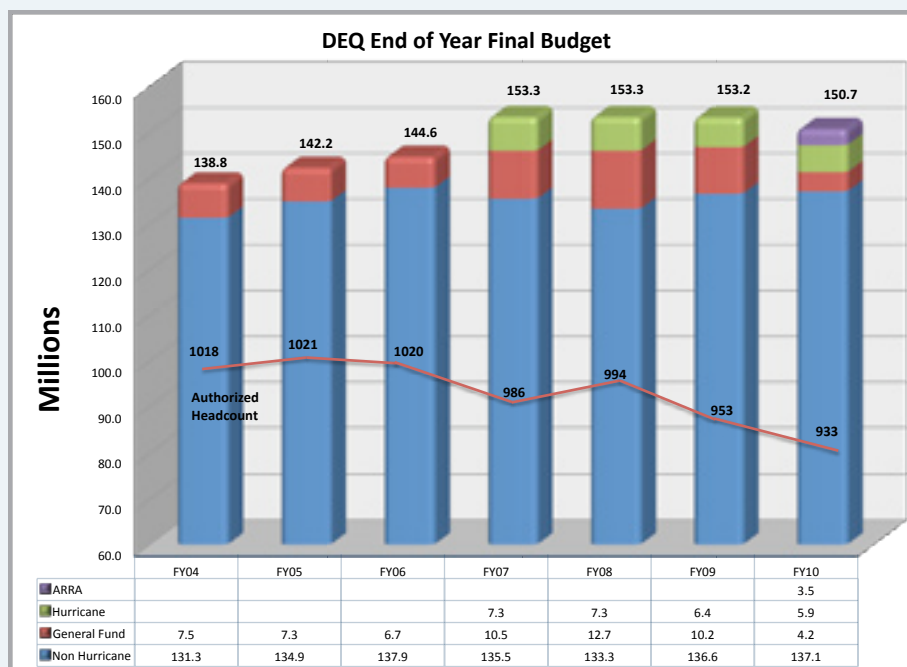
## CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND ARRA FUNDABLE PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

BORROWER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPES OF ASSISTANCE	ASSISTANCE AMOUNT
ABBEVILLE (VERMILLION)	REHABILITATION OF 2 PUMP STATIONS	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$760,000
ARCADIA (BIENVILLE)	REHABILITATION OF LIFT STATIONS	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$676,070
BAKER (EAST BATON ROUGE)	INSTALL NEW RESIDENTIAL METERS AND REPLACE INEFFICIENT COMMERCIAL METERS	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$500,000
BALL (RAPIDES)	SEWER PUMP REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$1,000,000
BASILE (EVANGELINE)	UPGRADING OF PORTIONS OF THE EXISTING WWTP	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$500,000
BASTROP (MOREHOUSE)	WWTP AND COLLECTION SYSTEM REHABILITATION	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$1,510,550
BENTON (BOSSIER)	INSTALL A POND COVER OVER THE LAST THIRD OF THE OXIDATION POND	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$418,000
BOYCE (RAPIDES)	RECONSTRUCTION OF PUMP STATION AND REHABILITATION OF COLLECTION SYSTEM	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$900,000
CARENCRO (LAFAYETTE)	REPLACE INEFFICIENT WATER METERS	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$600,000
CLAYTON (CONCORDIA)	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT REHABILITATION	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$527,651
CROWLEY (ACADIA)	ROCK REED FILTER REHABILITATION	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$1,000,000
CULLEN (WEBSTER)	MAJOR UPGRADE TO EXISTING WWTP	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$925,000
DELCAMBRE (VERMILION AND IBERIA)	REHABILITATION OF ROCK REED FILTER	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$900,000
DELHI (RICHLAND)	COLLECTION SYSTEM EVALUATION AND REHABILITATION	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$1,000,000
DEQUINCY (CALCASIEU)	REHAB TRANSFER STATION AND SEWER MAIN	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$750,000
EUNICE (ST. LANDRY)	REHABILITATION AND UPGRADE TO EXISTING WWTP	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$801,509
GRAMBLING (LINCOLN)	MAJOR EQUIPMENT REPAIRS AND SYSTEM UPGRADES	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$533,000
GRAND ISLE (JEFFERSON)	REFORESTATION OF GRAND ISLE AND VICINITY	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$750,000
HALL SUMMIT (RED RIVER)	LIFT STATION REHABILITATION	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$134,300
HAMMOND (TANGIPAHOA)	REHABILITATE AND INSTALL NEW FORCE MAIN	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$900,000
HORNBECK (VERNON)	UPGRADE TO 3 PUMP STATIONS	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$525,000
JACKSON (EAST FELICIANA)	REHABILITATION OF THE SEWAGE COLLECTION LINE	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$525,232
JEANERETTE (IBERIA)	REHABILITATE MAIN PUMP STATION	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$250,000
JENNINGS (JEFFERSON DAVIS)	COLLECTION SYSTEM LINE AND MANHOLE REHABILITATION	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$1,000,000
JONESBORO (JACKSON)	REHABILITATION OF SEWER COLLECTION LINES	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$800,000
KILLIAN (LIVINGSTON)	INSTALL NEW WATER METERS	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$110,777
LAFOURCHE PARISH LEWISTOWN 3	WWTP AND COLLECTION SYSTEM REHABILITATION	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$358,921
LAFOURCHE PARISH MARYDALE	WWTP AND COLLECTION SYSTEM REHABILITATION	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$596,162
LAFOURCHE PARISH RITA	WWTP UPGRADE	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$46,173
LEESVILLE (VERNON)	REHAB LIFT STATION, TRANSFER STATION, AND COLLECTION LINES	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$850,000
MADISON PARISH	LIFT STATION REHABILITATION FOR TWO SUBDIVISIONS	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$90,000
MAMOU (EVANGELINE)	WWTP REHABILITATION	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$1,000,000
MANSFIELD (DE SOTO)	REHABILITATION OF GRAVITY SEWER MAIN	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$1,214,800
MANSURA (AVOUELLES)	NEW INTERCEPTOR, NEW AERATORS AT PLANT AND REHAB TO LEVEE SYSTEM AND I/I REHAB.	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$1,270,000
MANY (NATCHITOCHES)	SEWER PUMP STATION REPLACEMENTS	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$251,000
MARINGOUIN (IBERVILLE)	UPGRADE EXISTING ACTIVATED SLUDGE TREATMENT LAGOON	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$300,000
MARION (UNION)	INSTALLATION AND REHABILITATION OF SEWER COLLECTION LINES	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$289,221
MERRYVILLE (BEAUREGARD)	REPLACE MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT AT TREATMENT PLANT	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$1,000,000
NATCHITOCHES (NATCHITOCHES)	GRAVITY SEWER SYSTEM REHABILITATION, SLUDGE PRESS REPLACEMENT, AND VACUUM TRUCKS	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$1,183,000
OAKDALE (ALLEN)	UPGRADE, REHABILITATE, EXPAND WASTEWATER SYSTEM	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$1,000,000
OIL CITY (CADDO)	CORRECT WWTP DEFICIENCIES AND REPLACEMENT OF SEWER LINES	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$700,000
OPELOUSAS (ST. LANDRY)	REPLACEMENT OF LIFT STATION	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$1,188,000
PLEASANT HILL (SABINE)	REHABILITATE WWTP	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$620,000
SICILY ISLAND (CATAOULA)	COLLECTION SYSTEM AND WWTP REHABILITATION	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$525,992
SIMSBORO (LINCOLN)	MANHOLE REHABILITATION (10)	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$100,000
URANIA (LA SALLE)	REPLACE WWTP	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$1,265,000
VINTON (CALCASIEU)	INSTALL NEW WATER METERS	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$1,200,000
WASHINGTON (ST. LANDRY)	COLLECTION SYSTEM AND LIFT STATION REHAB	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$800,000
WATERPROOF (TENSAS)	MAJOR RENOVATION OF WWTP (INFLUENT PUMPS, AERATORS, AND UV)	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$550,000
WELSH (JEFFERSON DAVIS)	REPLACE ALL MAIN LINES, DIFFUSERS, AND DIFFUSER LINES IN THE WWTP	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$190,000
WEST MONROE (OUACHITA)	CONSTRUCT NEW TREATMENT PLANT WITH RECYCLING CAPABILITY	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$4,750,000
WHITE CASTLE (IBERVILLE)	REPLACING CLAY PIPE AND INSTALLATION OF 3 GENERATORS FOR LIFT STATIONS	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$686,000
WINNFIELD (WINN)	UPGRADING THE WWTP AND REHABILITATION OF COLLECTION SYSTEM	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$1,010,000
WINNSBORO (FRANKLIN)	COLLECTION SYSTEM EVALUATION AND REHABILITATION	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$1,000,000
YOUNGSVILLE (LAFAYETTE)	REPLACE INEFFICIENT WATER METERS	LOAN/PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	\$750,000
TOTAL			\$43,081,358

# Management and Finance

SECTION	QUANTITY	METRIC
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	1,333	PUBLIC RECORD REQUESTS FULFILLED PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	57,292	PAGES PROVIDED TO PUBLIC PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	\$29,628	COPY FEES COLLECTED PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	195	CUSTOMERS TO PUBLIC RECORDS CENTER ASSISTED PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	2,656,130	PAGES SCANNED PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	3,450	EDMS ONLINE SUBSCRIBERS
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	36,178	AVERAGE EDMS WEBSITE HITS PER MONTH
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	4,507,665	DOCUMENTS SUPPORTED BY EDMS
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	42,692,857	PAGES SUPPORTED BY EDMS
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	19,481	INACTIVE RECORDS BOXES MANAGED
CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER	13,272	PUBLIC INFORMATION CALLS PER YEAR
CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER	397	PUBLIC INFORMATION EMAILS PER YEAR
CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER	210	AUDIO/WEB CONFERENCES SUPPORTED PER YEAR

FY09 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES						
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY	ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE	DEQ TOTAL
SALARIES	4,883,940	13,260,307	9,402,279	13,921,495	6,645,629	48,113,649
OTHER COMPENSATION	1,769	16,992	41,029	100,920	220,501	381,210
RELATED BENEFITS	3,103,119	3,888,748	2,612,968	3,947,762	1,894,522	15,447,119
TRAVEL & TRAINING	71,761	160,761	40,131	241,630	86,067	600,350
OPERATING SERVICES	171,370	895,747	136,074	1,791,061	1,323,534	4,317,787
SUPPLIES	64,914	457,647	53,924	628,428	455,310	1,660,223
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	11,413		5,365	1,085,761	2,184,008	3,286,547
OTHER CHARGES	488,903	1,387,412	606,523	4,750,193	23,475,180	30,708,211
CAPITAL OUTLAY		204,438		794,354	827,438	1,826,231
IAT	1,216,082	1,681,388	1,470,103	3,694,253	3,814,574	11,876,400
TOTAL	10,013,272	21,953,441	14,368,395	30,955,857	40,926,764	118,217,727





# Contact Information

## Regional Offices

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## Division Contacts

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**Financial Services** ..... P: 225.219.3863  
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**Human Resources** ..... P: 225.219.3850  
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**Laboratory Services** ..... P: 225.219.9800  
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**Legal Affairs** ..... P: 225.219.3985  
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**Permit Support Services** ..... P: 225.219.0790  
P: 225.219.0798  
F: 225.219.3309  
F: 225.219.3310

**Radiological Services** ..... P: 225.219.3041  
F: 225.219.3154

**Regulation Development** ..... P: 225.219.3550  
F: 225.219.3582

**Remediation Services** ..... P: 225.219.3471  
F: 225.219.3398

**Surveillance** ..... P: 225.219.3615  
F: 225.219.4083

**Waste Permits** ..... P: 225.219.3070  
F: 225.219.3158

**Water Permits** ..... P: 225.219.3181  
F: 225.219.3309

**GIS** ..... P: 225.219.3363  
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**Library** ..... P: 225.219.3296  
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**Public Records** ..... P: 225.219.3168  
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# Contact Information

## Program Contacts

Brownfields Initiative .....	P: 225.219.3236 F: 225.219.3239
Clean Water State Revolving Fund .....	P: 225.219.3956 F: 225.219.3971
Community and Industry Relations/Ombudsman .....	P: 225.219.3985 F: 225.219.3971
Communications/ Media Relations .....	P: 225.219.3964 F: 225.219.3971
Drinking Water Protection .....	P: 225.219.3510 F: 225.219.3240
Enviroschool .....	P: 225.219.0877 F: 225.219.3971
Louisiana Environmental Leadership Program .....	P: 225.219.3954 F: 225.219.3971
Louisiana Clean Waters Program .....	P: 225.219.3483 F: 225.219.3240
Mercury Initiative .....	P: 225.219.3483 F: 225.219.3240
Motor Vehicle Inspection & Maintenance .....	P: 225.219.3488 F: 225.219.3240
Nonpoint Source .....	P: 225.219.3595 F: 225.219.3582
Ozone Action Program .....	P: 225.219.3966 F: 225.219.3971
Public Participation .....	P: 225.219.3276 F: 225.219.3309
Ready for Reuse Program .....	P: 225.219.3236 F: 225.219.3239
Recycling .....	P: 800.305.6621 F: 225.219.3310
Small Business and Small Community Assistance .....	P: 800.259.2890 P: 225.219.3969 F: 225.219.3971
Total Maximum Daily Load Program .....	P: 225.219.3554 F: 225.219.3582

## Hotline Numbers

DEQ Customer Service Center .....	225.219.LDEQ(5337) Toll-Free 866.896.LDEQ
Single Point of Contact (SPOC) .....	225.219.3640 Toll-Free 888.763.5424
Air Quality Index Hotline .....	225.219.3543
Beneficial Environmental Projects Hotline .....	225.219.3715
Be the Solution Hotline .....	225.219.3964
Illegal Dumping .....	225.219.3640 Toll-Free 888.763.5424
Litter Hotline .....	Toll-Free 888.548.7284 Toll-Free 888.LITRBUG
Mercury Information Hotline .....	800.305.6621
NiCad Battery Recycling Hotline .....	Toll-Free 800.822.8837 Toll-Free 800.BATTERY
Recycling .....	Toll-Free (LA only) 800.305.6621
Used Oil Hotline .....	Toll-Free 800.305.6621

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## Office of the Secretary

### Office of the Secretary

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## Management & Finance

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# Organizational Chart





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